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PUMPS & PUMPSETS

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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VOL. XXVII NO. 99 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

From "Appeasement" To Conscription

Chamberlain Asks For Emergency Powers

BRITAIN'S NEW LIABILITIES IN EUROPE

British Premier Heckled On Dramatic Somersault

LONDON, April 26.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain announced conscription between the ages of 20 and 21 men would receive six months training. A bill would be introduce at once. The present procedure of mobilisation was antiquated and unsuited to modern conditions, as it was based on the hypothesis that war would only come after a period of warning. At the end of six months, men would be discharged and given an opportunity of entering territorials for three and half years.

The voluntary principle would continue for the Navy, Regular Army, Air Force, Territorials as well as Civil Defence. The Government intended further to limit armament profits, and legislation in this connection, would be introduced at an early date.

There would be special penalties on profiteering.

Training of conscripts would be given in Britain. Only in the event of war, would there be liability to serve abroad, when this would apply to all, whether called up or not.

FOR CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS

The Premier explained that after training, if the men did not exercise the option of joining the Territorials, they would pass to a special reserve of the regular army. There would be a provision for exemption by tribunals for conscientious objectors, conditional on undertaking any work of national importance.

Referring to the so-called conscription of wealth, the Premier said that wealth was largely conscripted already with income-tax surtax of a high level.

EMERGENCY POWERS

Explaining the conscription decision, Mr. Chamberlain said that broadly speaking, under the present procedure, mobilisation, whether complete or partial, could only take place after the issue of a proclamation, different in the case of each service, declaring that a state of emergency existed. The issue of such proclamations was no doubt, originally contemplated as taking place, when an outbreak of war appeared imminent. But in the present time a war might not appear imminent, and yet the general condition might be so uncertain that it was desirable to take certain precautions without publicity and shock to public confidence, which would be caused by the issue of proclamations.

ORDER-IN-COUNCIL

Accordingly, the Government had decided at once to introduce a bill entitled "Reserve and Auxiliary Forces Bill" which would simplify the procedure, and enable the Government by an order-in-council to authorise the various service departments to call up any class or description of reserve and auxiliary forces. The bill would be temporary in character and he hoped, it would be passed without delay in order that the Government be empowered to act under it at once.

Every country in Europe had the powers, which the Government sought under the bill, and the bill, and practically, everyone had availed themselves of it at one time or the other, to effect partial mobilisation.

BRITAIN'S NEW LIABILITIES

The Government had given consideration also to the new [illegible] which with the ap[illegible] of all quarters of the House they had incurred in Europe within the last month, and the means at their disposal to discharge them effectively.

Mr. Chamberlain added "I need perhaps hardly repeat that the object of the assurances we have given to certain countries as well as the conversations now proceeding with the other Governments is not to wage war, but to prevent it. Bearing this object in mind, we cannot but be impressed with the view shared by other Democratic countries, especially by our friends in Europe that despite the immense effort already made by rearmament, nothing would so impress the world with the determination of this country to offer firm resistance to any attempt at general domination as its acceptance of the principle of compulsory military service, which is the universal rule on the Continent.

WEAKNESS OF VOLUNTARY SYSTEM

There is an obvious weakness in the voluntary system which allows one man to devote himself to pleasure or gain, while his neighbour devotes himself to training in readiness for war. It was generally understood and accepted that in time of war, military service will be compulsory from the outset. Hitherto, it was not thought necessary to introduce such a measure in peacetime, and I renewed the pledge given by Lord Baldwin that compulsory service would not be introduced during the life of this parliament in peace time. We are not at war now, but when every country is straining all its resources to be ready for war, when confidence in the maintenance of peace is undermined and everyone knows that if war were to come, we might pass into it in the matter, not of weeks but of hours, none can pretend that it is peace time in any sense, in which the term will be fairly used.

Under the bill, it will be necessary to call up certain territorial and a number of regular personnel to reinforce our system of anti-aircraft defence throughout the period of uneasiness which may last for a considerable time yet.

COMPULSION NECESSARY

That will entail on the part of the territorials who are called up greater and more prolonged sacrifice than was anticipated when they were enrolled. The Government have come to the conclusion that to meet these new and exceptional conditions, some measure of compulsory

(Continued on Page 8 Col. 4).

India's Choice In Coming War

CONSCRIPTION WELCOMED

French Press Unanimous That British Plan Will Tell On Nazis

PARIS, April 26.

The Press unanimously welcomes the reported British decision to adopt conscription, declaring that Britain's efforts will go far towards persuading the Totalitarian States of the folly of going to war.

"Le Jour Echo De Paris" writes. "the decision taken by the United Kingdom is already being followed by Australia and South Africa who sent magnificent troops to the French Front in the Great War."

"Le Petit Parisien" says "Poland, Rumania and Greece will interpret the British decision as a logical complement to her promises of assistance. Soviet Russia and Turkey will speed up negotiations for building a defence front in Eastern Europe."

"Le Journal" says "If Britain on the first day of a conflagration is in a position to send to the Continent the weight of armies which she had at the end of the war, the plans of the Central Powers are smashed. A balance has definitely been established in favour of Western Powers and their armies".

"A very great event," says journal "Desdebats", which phrase is typical of the manner in which Mr. Chamberlain's announcement of Conscription has been received throughout France.

"L'Tempo" says, to-day's decision and yesterday's budget speech mean that "Britain is throwing into the balance the whole weight of her moral and material strength in order to face the situation and conscientiously acquit herself of her national and international duty."

The paper adds Germany will make a grave error if she regards British Conscription as a provocation since Germany re-established general service in violation of the spirit and letter of treaties.—Reuter.

ITALIAN PRESS COMMENTS

ROME, April 26.

The reported British decision to adopt conscription—recorded in newspapers without comment—is regarded as a vain attempt to intimidate Germany.

Doubts are expressed whether soldiers capable of handling modern arms can be trained in a few months, and Britain is still considered unready to enter the lists as a land power.

GERMAN REACTION

To British Conscription Decision

BERLIN, April 26.

British Conscription decision is regarded in political quarters as increasing the tension, particularly in Anglo-German relations.

It is indicated Herr Hitler will give Germany's answer in his speech on Friday. Mr. Chamberlain's statement disposes of the theory that Sir Nevile Henderson brought back the threat of Conscription in order to influence Germany as it was introduced without waiting for the outcome of Sir N. Henderson's visit to the Foreign office, whom Sir N. Henderson informed of the decision. It is argued conscription in Britain cannot quickly become a factor of military importance and must be regarded as a gesture. The press describes the decision as a feeble threat, which fails to impress Germany.—Reuter.

A. I. C. C. To Give Lead

Leaders To Discuss Bearings Of International Situation

Will Combat Whitehall Move To Rob Ministers' Powers

CALCUTTA: April 26.

The "United Press" understands that the subjects that will figure prominently on the agenda of the forthcoming emergent meeting of the A.I.C.C. will include:—

(1) The international situation and the attitude that India should take under the lead of the Congress.

(2) The Government of India Act Amendment Bill withdrawing certain powers from the Provincial Ministers and vesting the same in the hands of the Viceroy in the event of war.

(3) The general situation in Indian States with particular reference to Gandhiji's intervention, the subsequent developments in the Rajkot State as also the Satyagraha movement in Jaipur and other States and

(4) The necessary changes in the Congress Constitution with a view to remove corruption from the Congress organisation.—United Press.

DESPATCH OF INDIAN TROOPS

Socialists' Hope, A. I. C. C. Will Express Nation's Resentment

PATNA: April 26.

The Executive Committee of the All-India Congress Socialist Party, which met at Patna to-day, recorded a strong protest against the despatch overseas on April 23 of about 250 Indian troops, who sailed from Bombay for an unknown destination. The Committee hoped that the A.I.C.C. would give expression to the resentment of the country.

The resolution about preparing the country for the impending war hoped that the Congress Executive would issue detailed instructions to the Congress Committees and Ministries as to what they should do now and on the outbreak of war, including the securing of co-operation of other organisations in the Provinces who are prepared to join hands in resisting War so that the broadest possible mobilisation of all Indians who are against participation in war, may be achieved.

WORKING COMMITTEE

Personnel May Be Announced To-day

CALCUTTA, April 26.

The "United Press" understands that the session of the All India Congress Committee will commence at 4 p.m. on April 29.

It is hoped that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, after his meeting with Mahatma Gandhi, will be in a position to announce the formation of the Working Committee tomorrow so that the Working Committee will meet from April 28.

The meetings of the Working Committee will most probably take place at the residence of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose.—United Press.

WASHINGTON, April 26.

President Roosevelt signed the 0,68,00,000 dollar Naval Air Base Bill passed by Congress under which the Navy can establish a chain of airbases in Alaska,—mid-Pacific, Puerto Rico and parts of the United States continent.—Reuter.

EMPIRE DEFENCE

No Australian Troops Will Go To A Foreign Battlefield

CANBERRA, April 26.

Outlining the Government's defence policy in a nation-wide broadcast, Mr. Menzies said that while the Commonwealth must stand or fall with the other countries of the Empire, her defence policy must have as basis the primary risks and responsibilities in the Pacific borne by Australia and New Zealand.

"Mindful of that, I look forward to the day when we shall have the concert of the Pacific Powers in the Pacific in both senses of the word. This means increased diplomatic contact with the United States, China, Japan and Netherlands Indies. I cannot have the defence of Australia depending on British seapower as its first element. All must participate in the defence of the Commonwealth with capital as well as manpower. Defence is everybody's business. We must get on with it. Profiteering won't be tolerated."

Mr. Menzies added however that no Australian troops would be compelled to go to a foreign battle field.—Reuter.

ANGLO-NEW ZEALAND TRADE RELATIONS

Savage's Announcement At Cabinet Special Meeting

WELLINGTON, April 26.

Mr. Savage, Premier of New Zealand, announced, after a special meeting of the Cabinet that Mr. W. Nash is leaving for London on April 30 to discuss trade relations arising out of the changed import situation. Defence and the loan maturing at the end of this year.

Mr. Nash expects to return to New Zealand in July.

The report of the Pacific Conference is being presented to Mr. Savage who said that the Conference was highly successful, having given the Government a line for action, which could not be obtained in any other way.

Major General Mackesy, member of the British Delegation to the Pacific Conference, is remaining in New Zealand for a few weeks to report on the country's land forces.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

CHINESE ADVANCE

LONDON: April 26.

The Chinese are now advancing to Fensin, 35 miles from Nanchang, following the capture of Tacheng and the vanguard is only two miles from Fensin, according to a telegram received by the Chinese Embassy, which adds with reference to the recapture of Kaoan, south-west of Tacheng.

A Chinese military spokesman remarked: "We caught the Japanese by the throat, as the city holds the key-position on Nanchang-Changsha highway.—Reuter.

POTEMKIN IN BULGARIA

SOFIA: April 26.

M. Potemkin had an hour and a half's talk here with Premier Klos-Seivanoff, which is understood to have been of the greatest importance. On return journey, M. Potemkin intends to spend three or four days here and will also visit Bucharest.

M. Potemkin was very much satisfied with the reception in Bulgaria, where he felt he was in "a brotherly country."—Reuter.

Britain Still For Peaceful Solution

LIGHT ON NEGOTIATIONS WITH POWERS

No Extension Of Guarantee Or Mutual Aid Pact

LONDON: April 26.

In the House of Commons asked if the Government would supplement President Roosevelt's recent initiative by making immediate announcement of the Government's desire substantially to contribute to the solution of International economic problems on a peaceful basis, Mr. Chamberlain said that he was glad to have the opportunity of making clear that the Government was in sympathy with all the attempts to secure agreement for the limitation of armaments and open up avenues for International trade and economic intercourse.

HE CALLED ATTENTION TO THE FACT THAT THE GOVERNMENT WAS NEGOTIATING WITH CERTAIN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, AND THAT A DELEGATION FROM FINLAND WAS IN ENGLAND. ALSO A BRITISH DELEGATION HAD JUST REACHED BUCHAREST. THE GOVERNMENT WERE WILLING TO CONSIDER ANY PROPOSAL BROUGHT FORWARD FOR BETTER DISTRIBUTION OF RAW MATERIALS, ACCESS TO WHICH HAD PRACTICALLY NO RESTRICTION IN THE BRITISH COLONIAL EMPIRE.

NO GUARANTEE FOR NORWAY

In the House of Commons, Mr. R. A. Butler, replying to a question said that the Government did not contemplate at present to include Norway, Sweden and Finland in any British guarantee or Mutual Aid Pact. He added that he did not see any reason with regard to integrity of these three countries as being threatened "if they were threatened at a later date, he would not be disinterested in the situation thus created."

ITALIAN ACTIVITIES IN YEMEN

Information was sought by Sir Percy Harris in the House of Commons regarding the presence of Italian troops or erection of fortifications in the island of Djebelzukur.

Mr. Butler said recent enquiries had satisfied Lord Halifax that there was no foundation for the reports. The Island itself was visited.

Major MacNamara also referred to alleged Italian activities in Yemen, and asked if a close watch was being kept, so that Yemen would not suffer the same fate in the Red Sea as Albania in the Adriatic.

Mr. Butler said "our information did not show there has been recently any special activity in Yemen. The British Government is in touch with the situation in this part of the world."

Major MacNamara asked if the Government regarded Yemen as an Italian sphere of influence.

Mr. Butler thought that the definition of interest taken by the Government in this part of the world was set out in annex three of the Anglo-Italian Agreement.

DEFENCE OF GIBRALTAR

Asked by Mr. Boothby in the House of Commons whether the Government were satisfied that fleet defences at Malta and Gibraltar were now in a condition to enable them to resist any hostile attack, Mr. Shakespeare said that he could give an assurance that all necessary measures were being taken to ensure adequate defence for the fleet bases at Malta and Gibraltar.

HENDERSON'S MISSION.

Questioned in the House of Commons whether Sir Nevile Henderson will interview Herr Von Ribbentrop before Herr Hitler's speech, Mr. Chamberlain said that Sir Nevile Henderson was received by Herr Weiszacker this morning. It was impossible to arrange an interview with Herr Von Ribbentrop. Doubtless, Sir N. Henderson would use his discretion about seeking a subsequent interview with Herr Von Ribbentrop.

CHAMBERLAIN SEES NO AFFRONT.

Labourite Bellenger alluded to the [illegible] that Herr Von Ribbentrop was unable to see Sir Nevile Henderson, because he had not time to spare, and asked whether that was not a direct affront to the British Ambassador.

Mr. Chamberlain thought it was unnecessary to make that assumption. He understood Herr Von Ribbentrop was engaged on account of M. Markovitch's visit.

NO PROPOSALS TO BERLIN.

Replying to a query whether Sir Nevile Henderson had an important message to deliver the Prime Minister said in the House of Commons that he was not instructed to make any suggestions or proposals to the German Government. "We thought it right that in the present circumstances he should be at his post to keep Germany informed of the developments in the British foreign policy."

NO APPROACH TO BULGARIA.

Mr. A. R. Butler stated that no approach had been or was being made at present to Jugoslavia and Bulgaria for pacts of mutual assistance.

Replying to a question as to whether he was now satisfied that British Colonies and Mandated Territories can successfully defend themselves against any external or internal attack until assistance can be sent to them from elsewhere, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald in the Commons said he was satisfied that arrangements for the defence of such territories were very well in hand.—Reuter.

MAISKY FOR LONDON

Will Break Journey At Paris To See Soviet Ambassador

LONDON, April 26.

It is understood M. Maisky who is 'en route' to London from Moscow will break journey at Paris with the object of informing the Soviet Ambassador M. Souritz of the course of Anglo-Russian conversations.

GAFENCU CONCLUDES VISIT TO LONDON

LONDON, April 26.

On the conclusion of M. Gafencu's visit to London a communique stated that the meetings were characterised with the utmost frankness and cordiality on both sides and served to emphasise the general community of outlook between the two governments concerning current problems.—Reuter.

ROME:—Signor Mussolini has summoned a Cabinet meeting for Saturday morning.—Reuter.

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J. M. CORDERIO,
Secretary,
26th April 39.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
(89)

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Poisonous Snakes Are Bedfellows Of Jaipur Internees!

Truth About Treatment Of Politicals

BAJAJ KEPT ALONE IN PLACE WHERE DAILY PAPER TAKES SIX DAYS TO REACH!

(From Our Correspondent)

JAIPUR, April 26.

The Jaipur Government's Communique has become a matter of much discussion here as it has come at a time when, the Government instead of issuing any such statements should have released all the political prisoners including Seth Bajaj, who has been interned since 12th February in Moron Sagar, nearly 85 to 90 miles away from Jaipur.

The Government Communique itself admitted that it requires three days to send the post and newspapers to him.

There is neither any telegraphic office nor any post office and I am in a position to state that Seth Jamnalal did not receive papers of the 3rd of April till the 9th April.

MEDICAL ATTENDANCE

With regard to the Medical Officer, the Communique says that the M. O. has visited Sethji Six times. Is it not strange that since last February 12th he should have gone there only 6 times. I am in a position to say that while Sethji was suffering from cold, cough, and pain in his legs, the M.O. did not visit the place from 16th March to 9th April. Do not the Government feel their duty to send the Medical Officer at regular intervals? Do they expect Sethji to send for him?

As regards companion, the Government have been assuring Sethji's secretary and his relatives that there would be no difficulty in arranging for a companion. But now, one fine morning they come out with a Communique which means they do not want to give any companion to the State prisoner. This attitude of the Government is much resented here.

WOMEN POLITICALS

As regards women prisoners' treatment, I have talked to more than one woman Satyagrahi and they have stated that while they asked for waste paper to clean the filth of the children, they were refused and had to use their hands for cleaning the same.

CHARGE AGAINST GOVT.

The people here opine that the Government, by keeping the Kisan leaders separate from the politicals, intend to create differences between the workers. Although the workers do not seem to become a prey to these tactics of the Government they are agitated for the treatment meted out to the Kisan leaders and the insisting for their transfer.

INFESTED BY SNAKES

As regards Lomba, the whole City is anxious.

Poisonous snakes are coming out daily.

Workers who are interned at Lomba, have to keep vigilant all the time. The snakes at times make appearance in beddings, climb the cots, and are poisonous enough to take lives.

The Government are reported to have been considering their transfer but it is more than two weeks that their attention has been drawn to this and there is no reason why they should be so slow in their movements.

Gandhiji has been informed of the situation. He is reported to have been much anxious about Lomba affairs.

SEC. 144 RE-IMPOSED

Lahore Ban On Demonstrations Till May 1

LAHORE, April 26.

Orders under Sec. 144 Cr. P.C., which were withdrawn on the expiry of the Assembly session, were re-issued to-day for a period ending May 1, prohibiting any demonstration within Lahore Civil Station including approaches to the Assembly Chamber

It may be mentioned here that the "Kisans" of Lahore District are offering "Satyagraha" since March 23 as a protest against the new Land assessment in the district, and over one thousand "Kisans" have been arrested so far. The movement is gathering momentum daily in spite of the fact that the harvest season now requires the presence of these "Kisans" in their fields. Daily arrests and convictions are still continuing.—United Press

EX-DETENU AGAIN ON HUNGER-STRIKE

SYLHET, April 26

Mr. Debabrata Roy, an ex-Detenu, has again gone on hunger-strike since 23rd April with a view to press his demand for a grant of a few acres of land and a small capital to enable him to take to agriculture.

Mr. Roy, who is unemployed, had moved the Congress Coalition Government of Assam for such a grant a few months ago and went on hunger-strike to press his demand

On the assurance of consideration of his prayer he abandoned his fast which he has now resumed.—A.B.

Tanganyika Gold Mill

SIMLA, April 25.

A 250-ton gold mill, which is being erected at the Geita mine in Tanganyika, is expected to be in operation early in 1939.

According to the latest Lands and Mines Department report, a new gold field of great promise known as the Ukonongo field was proved in the Western Province during the 1937 season. It is considered the most important of recent mineral finds in the district.—United Press.

RAJAHMUNDRY, April 25.

The General Secretary of the All-India Excluded and Partially-excluded Areas Association announces that the Executive Committee of the Association will meet at the B.P.C.C. office in Calcutta on April 29 and 30.—United Press.

MAKING OF AN ENGINEER

Mr. Trollip's Advice To Apprentices

In his welcome address to a representative gathering of engineering apprentices who had come from several parts of India for practical training in the B.E.S.T. Organisation Mr. A. S. Trollip, General Manager of the Company, stressed the importance of manual labour for the making of an efficient engineer at the inaugural meeting held on Wednesday night in the Conference Hall of Electric House, Bombay. "There are apprentices," he said, "who do not take much interest in their work and I hope you will be different from them by taking your coats off and doing as much manual work as you can."

Mr. Trollip then went on to describe the dignity and importance of manual labour, particularly when they will be called upon to supervise important works. Further, if they did the lowest class of work, officers would be quick enough to recognise their ability and willingness and give them opportunities for doing better class of work. In this connection, he observed that the technical foundation they had acquired in their colleges might be an aid to them; however, they should not expect to be given, during their period of apprenticeship, jobs such as making a high tension joint or making a joint of live cables that demanded a lot of practical training.

Concluding, Mr. Trollip advised them to develop the art of cross-examination, observation, concentration and application of their knowledge to the practical scheme of things, and declared that in the long run it was the utilisation factor that counted for the success of an engineer

Mr. E. G. Lazarus, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Trollip, expressed the hope that they would have a very successful time in B. E. S. T. and that they would take advantage of all the opportunities presented before them to improve their knowledge and usefulness to the community and country when they enter their professional career.

Representations from the island of Jamaica, it is understood, will be made to the Imperial Government with a view to urging the re-establishment of the West India Regiment in Jamaica. The object of the representation is the relief of unemployment as there are 1,000 people out of work. Jamaica will contribute one-third of the cost.

PLIGHT OF INDIANS IN S. AFRICA

Agent-General Deplores Increasing Restrictions On Nationals

SIMLA, April 25.

The tendency to restrict Indians more and more to the retail trade was deplored by Mr. Rama Rau, Agent-General to the Government of India in the Union of South Africa, in an address to the Natal Indian Congress.

The last five years had been a period of steady economic progress for South Africa, and in that progress the Indian community had had some share, said Mr. Rau. But there had recently been indications that this period of economic prosperity was gradually coming to a close. The Minister for Finance hinted in his Budget speech that a period of recession had set in and the latest figures of trade indicated that this period of recession might become a depression.

DETERIORATION

The deterioration in the present position regarding the export and import trade was bound to have an effect on the internal economy of the Union, but it should be the sincere hope of everyone that the near future would see a real peace in Europe leading to general disarmament, which in turn would allow industry to revert to its normal function of catering for the economic needs and welfare of mankind instead of for its destruction.

The last general election resulted in very little change in the position of the respective political parties in the Union. The Nationalist Party persevered in its violent anti-Asiatic policy, although it was led by a statesman who, as a Minister of the Interior, played an important part in the negotiations that culminated in the Cape Town agreement, and who was always regarded as a sympathetic friend.

IN FIELD OF INDUSTRY

Continuing Mr. Rau said: "In the field of industry generally the Industrial Conciliation Act and the Wage Act have improved the conditions of service and the wages of Indian employees, but this has been accompanied unfortunately, by a decrease in the percentage of Indians employed in industry. This is a matter of great importance to the community, because so many avenues of employment are already closed and the general tendency seems to be to confine the Indian community more and more to retail trade—a thing which is not good for the Indian community itself nor for South Africa.

SEVERE UNEMPLOYMENT

"The position has been aggravated by a serious drift of population from rural areas to towns during the last fifteen years, which has resulted in severe unemployment, particularly in Durban. It is for this conference to devise ways and means for stopping that drift and for enabling Indian unemployed to follow agricultural pursuits once more. A further need to which I should like to draw attention is for Indian labour in industry to organise itself: firstly, to secure the legitimate rights to which labour is entitled, and secondly, to protect itself from subversive and undesirable influences."—United Press.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION

The following resolutions were passed by the Executive Committee of the Union at its last meeting on Monday regarding the Matriculation Algebra Paper and Orissa Medical School strike:—

(1) This meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Students' Union strongly protests against the act of the paper-setters for Algebra in setting an unusual and stiff question paper at the recent matriculation examination of the University of Bombay.

Further it welcomes the assurance given by the Vice-Chancellor that the authorities are taking necessary steps to see that the students do not suffer on account of this unusual and extremely difficult paper, and thanks him for the same.

(2) This meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Students' Union views with great alarm the unhapoy developments in the Orissa Medical School Strike resulting from the reactionary and absolutely irresponsible and unresponsive attitude of the authorities towards the legitimate grievances and demands of the students.

It further deplores that the popular government too has failed to bring about an amicable settlement of the dispute so far. It urges upon the Government that the grievances of the students should be redressed and an end should be put to the hardships to which the students are put due to strike and Satyagraha.

Report Of 'Goondaism' In Cutch Village

PARISHAD WORKERS INJURED: ALLEGATIONS AGAINST LOCAL GIRASIAS

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHUJ, April 24.

Cutch appears to be marching the way of Rajkot, Limbdi and Jamnagar or as is evident from the report received to-day from Mankuva, a Jagirdari village 8 miles from Bhuj.

It is reported a batch of Parishad volunteers captained by one Hiralal Sanghavi of Bombay, who were touring villages on foot doing Parishad propaganda reached Mankuva last evening and arranged a public meeting at night. Girasias residing in the village coming to know of this, it is said, determined to break meeting. Accordingly armed with lathis and other weapons they marched to the meeting place in procession. A Girasdar of the village, who had recently returned from Rajkot after taking a leading part in the demonstration against Gandhiji, it is reported, led these Girasias. They arrived sometime earlier at the meeting place and asked the volunteers not to hold the meeting. As no heed was given to them by the volunteers, it is alleged, the Girasias fell upon them and breaking furniture and lamps attacked the volunteers with lathis etc. injuring four of them, it is said, rather seriously. The National Flag was snatched away and Gandhi caps, it is said, were burnt during the scuffle after removing them forcibly from the heads of volunteers.

The village folk who are mostly Kanbi peasants coming to know of this scuffle rushed to the meeting place under the leadership of Mr. Shivgan, the village Patel, to rescue the volunteers. Seeing them coming it is said the Girasias fled away not a single one of them standing there to face the villagers. The Shivgan with the help of others then removed the injured volunteers to his place and arranged for their treatment.

This news reached to Parishad office this morning and immediately Mr. Gulabshanker Dholakia, President, local Committee, with two other prominent Parishad workers, Messrs. Mohanlal Shah and Girish Mehta have gone to the scene. Further details are anxiously awaited.

TENSE ATMOSPHERE IN RAJKOT

Mahatma's Departure And After

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT April 25.

The six members of the Reforms Committee rejected by the Darbar were called upon to furnish written statements regarding their eligibility to be on the said Committee. On their submitting statements, the authorities will examine the same and question the members in case of any doubt. Durbar Virawala's attitude and behaviour toward Gandhiji has created a thorough heart-burning atmosphere in city and once more apprehension of reign of terror is felt. There is unprecedented uneasiness among public and it is growing day by day. There seems to be no end to restrictions and other repressive measures and no reparations to the damage done by official Acts.

RAUT'S ELECTION UPHELD

Small Causes Court Rejects Petition Of Dr. N. V. Jayakar

The Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, Bombay, rejected on Wednesday the petition filed by Dr. N. V. Jayakar against Mr. R. B. Raut and the Municipal Commissioner, claiming that the election of the former to the Corporation be set aside.

The petition stated that Mr. Raut was declared by the Commissioner as a successful candidate at the last municipal elections for the Dhobitalao and Fanaswadi Ward, and that he was interested in a lease of property situated in Fanaswadi, which was let to the Secretary of the Municipal Schools Committee.

The rent bills bore the printed name of the first respondent as the landlord and they were made out in the name of the Secretary of the Municipal Schools Committee as the tenant.

It was contended that Mr. Raut was ineligible for election and for being a councillor, under the provisions of the Bombay Municipal Act, and the petitioner, therefore, submitted that the first respondent's nomination was invalid and that his election be set aside.

In giving judgment the Chief Judge referred at some length to the legal position under the Municipal Act.

"The discretionary powers of the Municipal Commissioner regarding acceptance of a nomination seem to me to be absolute—and designedly, so—so as not to disturb the time-table laid down under the Act for nomination, election and taking the poll.

The first respondent, continued the Chief Judge, had managed to arrange matters, so that the Schools Committee vacated the premises in question on March 27 last, and therefore it was sought to be argued on his behalf that he suffered from no disqualification under the Act on April 1, 1939, when he would first become a Councillor.

NO DISQUALIFICATION.

The Chief Judge held that the contract with the Schools Committee was not a contract with the Corporation, and therefore such a contract was not a disqualification.

ACTUAL ELECTION.

The Chief Judge held that Section 33 of the Act only dealt with the stage of the actual election and with nothing anterior in date thereto. In the circumstances the Court dismissed the petition with costs.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar with Messrs. A. S. Davar and B. S. Sabnis appeared for the petitioner. Mr. H. R. Pardivala with Mr. Y. W. Desai appeared for Mr. R. B. Raut and Mr. Blair of Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Company, Solicitors for the Municipal Commissioner.

INDIANS IN FIJI

Legislator's Plea For Economic Inquiry Commission

SIMLA, April 25.

During the session of the Legislative Council in Fiji, Mr. Chattur Singh, Indian Member, proposed the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the general economic condition of the people, with particular reference to the Indian community. He claimed that many Indian farmers were weighed down with debt.

He said: "The annual report of the Secretary for Indian Affairs mentions that there has never been genuine unemployment in the Colony, and that at the present time the supply of labour is barely sufficient to meet the demand. The Colonial Sugar Refining Company has undertaken an extensive programme of replacing the old type of labour lines with up-to-date, relatively commodious buildings with adequate septic tanks and bath-rooms. The commonest cause of indebtedness is the improvidence of the average Indian farmer."—United Press.

GOING PLACES

DICK POWELL
ANITA LOUISE
MUSICAL COMEDY HIT

EXCELSIOR

4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

TO-DAY TO-DAY
MOTI MAHAL THEATRES
PRESENTS:

SOHNI KUMHARAN

Produced At:
EAST INDIA STUDIOS
AT **CROWN** CINEMA
Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
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AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Wednesday.

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death at the inquest on one Shivram Bhawoo Sawant, who was run over by a bus at Suparibagh Road on April 18.

Francisco Xavier Peres, a clerk in the Government Tobacco Warehouse, arrested by the Excise Police on September 22, 1938, on a charge of cheating the excise authorities by under-assessing two cases of foreign tobacco belonging to Vinod and Company, thereby depriving Government of the legitimate revenue of about Rs. 96, was acquitted, to-day, by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay.

Sequel To Acid Poisoning

The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of death "caused by hydrochloric acid poisoning which he had voluntarily administered to himself", at the inquest on Dinanath N. Gore (73), a retired compounder of the G. T. Hospital who resided at Shinghani House Kennedy Bridge.

Yesterday morning he took hydrochloric acid, and called his daughter who found him foaming and restless. He told her that he swallowed some acid. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he died in the afternoon.

On a charge of voluntarily causing hurt with a dangerous weapon Umar Sidik was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 in default, three months' further rigorous imprisonment by Mr. K. J. Khambatta, at the Girgaum Court.

The accused, on the 18th July 1938, came up to Abdul Rasim Ismail, caught hold of his hand and with an open knife struck him. He received three incised wounds on his left arm abdomen, and left thigh. A Police Constable on duty came up and arrested him. It was stated that he was under the influence of liquor at the time.

For Biting Off Woman's Nose

Judgment was delivered in the case in which Fattemohamed Tiffankhan (35) stood charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt by biting off a woman's nose, in Girgaum Court.

On the 10th April Malanbi Aminshab, who was the mistress of the accused, it was stated, wanted to leave for her native place on account of neglect and ill-treatment at the hands of the accused. The accused, it was alleged, did not like the idea and threatened to cut off her nose if she persisted in her intentions.

A couple of days later the woman again said that she would go away on the following Wednesday. Thereupon the accused got enraged, caught hold of her head and bit off a part of her nose.

The Magistrate sentenced accused to four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150, in default, to suffer three months, further rigorous imprisonment.

Shipping Office Picketing Echo

The General Secretary of the Seamen's Union, Bombay, writes:-

The Seamen's Union, Bombay, started picketing at the Government Shipping Office with a view to stop bribery which is rampant. It has been frequently alleged no seaman, can get employment without paying a bribe to the intermediary.

A Ghat Serang, named Jiva Likhu was assaulted on 24th at 1 p. m. near the Shipping Office. The authorities of the Phaltan Road Police Station arrested in this connection, the Organising Secretary, the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary and two members of the Managing Committee of Engine Department of the Seamen's Union, Bombay.

They were sent for by the police at 8 p. m. on 24th instant. When they went to the police station they were put under arrest.

Mr. A. S. R. Chari, defended the accused on behalf of the Union. The police objected to the bail application. Mr. A. S. R. Chari remarked that all the responsible members of the Union should happen to be the alleged assailant of Jiva Likhu was too simple a story to be true. The Magistrate ordered them to be released on a bail of Rs. 150.

Advisory Board Of I. C. Of Agriculture Research

SIMLA, April 26.

The Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research will meet on May 22.

The Council will have a busy programme as the Tobacco Committee will meet on May 16 to consider the report of marketing of tobacco recently published.

On May 18 and 19 the annual Sugar Committee meeting will be held to consider the improvement of sugarcane marketing and on May 20 will be held a meeting of the Wheat Committee which will go into the question of wheat production and other important matters.—United Press.

TO-MORROW

Gala Night of Your Life

WHEN THE

Indian Film Industry

SILVER JUBILEE

EXHIBITION

Will Be Inaugurated By

H. E. SIR ROGER LUMLEY

GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY

TO-MORROW AT 6-30 P. M.

LOCATION:

MARINE DRIVE, Reclamation

ADMISSION: As. 4 ONLY per head

NOTE: The Exhibition will be OPEN to the GENERAL PUBLIC FROM 8-30 P. M. TO-MORROW.

COME TO THIS EXHIBITION TO FORGET YOURSELF FOR HOURS!

Mr. R. G. Saraiya, Chairman of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, who presided over the Special Conference of the Co-operative Central Banks, held in Bombay recently.

MR. S. V. KRISHNAMURTHI, WHO HAS BEEN APPOINTED ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Mr. Hemchand Mohanlal who, along with his brothers, has gifted a building at Patan for the welfare of the public in memory of his late father Mr. Mohanlal Motichand.

JOGLEKAR-MIRAJKAR TOUR KOLABA

Support To Congress Candidates For Local Board Election

(From Our Correspondent)

ALIBAG, April 26.

Messrs. M. V. Godbole, S. S. Mirajkar and K. N. Joglekar, all newly elected Corporators from Bombay toured the southern talukas of Kolaba District and addressed a number of meetings in favour of the Congress candidates contesting the Kolaba District Local Board Elections.

Messrs. Godbole, Joglekar and Mirajkar spoke in esteem about the work of the Bombay Congress ministry in respect of prohibition and the proposed legislations in respect of rural uplift, tenancy and debt relief. Messrs. Joglekar and Mirajkar made it clear that they had their own differences with the Congress Cabinet and the leadership from which it takes guidance in respect of the pace and extent of the proposed legislation but they were certain that only a Congress Cabinet of the calibre of which Mr. Kher's team is made could achieve what it has actually done.

If they wanted disciplined and even better work to be done, they must return Congress men in all places of power, initiative and responsibility, was the point that Messrs. Joglekar and Mirajkar made the only exception was when candidates on behalf of working class and peasant organisations were put up, they had to show their preference as against purely Nationalist Congressmen.

AIR COMMUNICATION BETWEEN ENGLAND AND POLAND

BOMBAY Wednesday.

Advices received in Bombay from Polish sources show:

On the 17th of April 1939 was inaugurated regular aerial communication between Poland and England, by Messrs. the British Airways. This inauguration took place simultaneously from the air-ports of Warsaw and London with several passengers on board.

This new line passing through Berlin runs a distance of 1500 kilometres within six and a half-hours with a stay of 20 minutes at Berlin. The new Warsaw-London line fills in a gap of aerial communication between Poland and Western Europe which up to now was possible only through Paris 'via' Prague.

STUDENT SATYAGRAHIS ARRESTED

CUTTACK, April 26.

The Satyagraha before the Secretariat continues as usual Sixteen students were arrested while coming in a procession to offer Satyagraha and taken to the Mangalbag police station. Six others were arrested while offering Satyagraha before the main gate. They resisted the arrest and police found some difficulty in taking them to jail Hajat.

Mr. Biswanath Mukherjee, Secretary of the All-India Students' Federation, arrived here this morning.

It is understood that Pandit Nilkantha Das is making efforts to bring about a solution of the situation.—United Press.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 51	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 15	20 45
Madras Express	10 15	15 00
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 40	18 45
Nagpur Express	14 5	21 25
Poona Fast (Pass)	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	8 05
Aliahabad Express	20 25	7 00
*Deccan Queen	10 35 Mon.	17 15 Fri.

*Will not run until after end of April 1939, except before and after important holidays.

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1, 1939.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15 (Mon	21 15 (Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	13 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:

London—Bombay (Juhu)

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3-30 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—London

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m. Departures from Juhu 10-15 a.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Colombo

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m.

Departure from Juhu:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-45 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 6-15 p.m.

Bombay—Trivandrum—Trichinopoly

Planes call at Goa, Cannanore and Trivandrum.

Departures from Juhu: Monday 8 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Wesdnesday, 3-15 p.m.

Bombay—Poona—Kolhapur

Departures from Juhu: Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 7-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu:—Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 noon.

Departures from Juhu: Monday a Thursday and Saturday at 12 noon.

Departure from Juhu 1-30 p.m.

Colombo—Bombay (Juhu)

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 9-45 a.m. Delivery: Sunday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Singapore and Australia

Latest hour of posting:—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Australia—Bombay (via Calcutta)

Delivery: Tuesday, Wesdnesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Hongkong China and Japan

Latest hour of posting: Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Hongkong—Bombay (via Calcutta)

Delivery: Tuesday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Delhi

Planes call at Indore, Bhopal and Gwalior.

Departures from Juhu: Monday and Thursday, 6-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday and Tuesday 1-55 p.m.

Bombay—Kathiawar

Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot Jamnagar and Porebunder.

SUBURBAN MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

Vile Parle Landlords' Meeting

(From Our Correspondent.)

VILE PARLE, April 26.

A meeting of some of the local property-owners was held last night in the Tilak Mandir to discuss the situation arising out of the Municipality's decision to withhold (from the rate-payers the 10 per cent allowance in taxation that provided for repairs etc.

CONGRESS FOR SCAPEGOAT.

The speakers however who were allowed to speak at this meeting harangued in a manner that created the impression that the opportunity of the conclave was seized to stage a demonstration not against the municipality's policy of taxation, but against the Congress Government and the Finance Minister in particular. It is extremely doubtful whether the individuals who abused the Congress Government at all represent the interests of the large tenant-lord class—its number comes to nearly 1000. One of them denounced the present regime as 'mobocracy' and another asked the audience to 'bawl out' (he gave a demonstration in it).

Amongst the property-owners at the meeting who hardly numbered 50 there were many who felt that the case for reduction of taxation was being ruined by the unseemly exhibition of such personal feeling by men who presumed to speak in the name of a class which it would be unfair to characterise as reactionary and obscurantist.

SUBURBAN LANDLORDS.

It is pointed out that the property-owners' in the suburbs are not a capitalistic class but are composed mostly of persons who have invested their modest savings in building a house or borrowed money to do it. It is undoubtedly a fact that this class is hard-hit by the incidence of increased taxation. But it is not impossible to get both the municipality and the Government to consider their just grievances and obtain relief in equity.

The same elements amongst them regard with apprehension and deprecate the attempts of a few disgruntled individuals to adopt a militant and provocative attitude that can only mobilise public opinion against the whole class.

COLLECTIVE INTERESTS.

It is time therefore that the attitude of the Property-owners' Association was clearly defined. The choice is left to the landlords of either being misled with vague promises of legal and 'constitutional' action or to adopt a course of action that could promise a more effective remedy for what they claim to be a genuine hardships.

The future of suburban development, depends not on promotion of small cliques in civic affairs but on intelligent co-operation with the forces of reform and service that alone can achieve the common good. The small and responsible tenant-landlord class are an integral part of the population and their suburban interests cannot be isolated from those of the general public.

SIMLA, April 25.

It is understood that an organiser of vocational schools for Malaya will be appointed, who will be responsible for directing the activities of trade schools and for the development of handicrafts in English and vernacular schools.—United Press.

B. S. P. C. A. AND HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS

Activities To Be Extended To Suburbs And Environs

The Biennial Ordinary General Meeting of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals was held on Monday last, at the Society's Office, 359, Hornby Road, Fort, Mr. Jehangir Bomanjee Petit, President of the Society, being in the Chair.

The consolidated report and the audited statements of accounts of the Society and the Hospital for the years 1937 and 1938 were approved and adopted. The President and other office-bearers were re-elected and new General and Executive Committees were appointed for a period of two years ending 30th April, 1941.

The President spoke of the good work done by both the Institutions during the period under review, referred to the extended scope of work rendered possible by the amendments that were recently made in the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act XI of 1890, which had enabled several kinds of cruelty to be dealt with much more effectively than in the past; and added, that the Society intended in the future to extend its activities to the suburbs of Bombay and even the outlying districts where a considerable field existed for such work and where the need of such an institution was badly felt.

He also referred in passing to the strike of the employees that had taken place last year at the Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals, Parel; and reported to the meeting the satisfactory conclusion of the same and the restoration of normal conditions.

Gandhi Seva Sangh

Beautiful Sanctum Being Prepared For Mahatma's Stay

PATNA, April 24.

A beautiful hut in a mango grove shall be Mahatma Gandhi's residence when he visits Brindaban for the Gandhi Seva Sangh Conference session.

Slightly removed from this 'sanctum" shall be the quarters of the members of the Seva Sangh and the Pandal where they shall hold their meetings. Most of these meetings shall not be open to the public. Those open to the public shall be held a mile off where provision has been made for loudspeakers as it was felt that human voice unaided by scientific contrivances would not be able to reach every individual in the huge multitudes that shall throng from the neighbouring villages.

The neighbouring villages are also to be changed. A clean-up programme and a scheme for replanning of the villages on more hygienic lines are being carried out in 35 villages. These 35 villages are also going to have free and compulsory education for their children through Wardha Scheme schools started there. There will also be night and Charka classes in them. Mahatma Gandhi will be visiting each of these villages.

A new railway station has been constructed and a posts and telegraphs office has been opened at Kuarbagh where the public meetings will also be held.

Away from the din of the unusual activity brought to this place in the space outside his 'sanctum' Mahatma Gandhi will hold his open-air congregational prayers in the early parts of nights which shall be illumined by an almost full-moon.—A.P.

Jepsen Cup Hockey

St. Xavier's Eliminate Dufferin

BRILLIANT GOAL-KEEPING REDEEMS COLOURLESS GAME

A memorable display of goal-keeping such as is rarely seen in the preliminary stages of a 'Rabbit's' Tournament—was the only redeeming feature in an otherwise colourless programme of hockey on the B.P.H.A. ground last evening when two more matches were played in the first round of the Jepsen Cup Hockey Tournament.

JONES TO THE RESCUE.

All honours to Jones the Dufferin custodian, for coming to his side's—and the spectators' rescue by relieving the monotony with a series of marvellous saves effected in a positively brilliant style. Possessing a hawk-like eye-coupled with perfect anticipation and sound footwork the young sailor seems to be an Allen in the making—and should continue to take an active interest in the game he's bound to catch some top-notcher's eye sooner or later. The confident manner in which he smothered the Collegian quintette's several stinging angular efforts—using his feet to great advantage, ought to serve as an eye-opener to many a local custodian—who seem to have an unsuppressible tendency to 'squat' on the ball and not to pounce on it.

ST. XAVIER'S WIN.

To come to the games themselves—in the earlier one St. Xavier's College playing more like a team an exhibiting sounder knowledge of the finer points of the game, experienced little or no difficulty in accounting for the I.M.M.T.S. Dufferin by three goals to one, The Collegians were definitely on top for the major part of the game and it was only Jone's Herculean effort between the posts that helped the sailors to stave off a much heavier defeat. Aston opened the account for St. Xavier's—in the fifth minute of the game-turning to account a short wing-tap, during a melee—with a fast rising shot (1—0). Six minutes later Sweeney levelled matters capping a fine solo effort with a deceptive angular 'slice' that gave Lobo no chance. Just before the breather the Collegians recaptured the lead Aston connecting successfully with an accurate right-flank pass. (2—0). On resumption St. Xavier's swarmed round the Dufferin's goal but found Jones in an irresistable mood—being able to beat him only once—through their spearhead Lissenburg who scooped in from short range during a scrimmage (3—1) to register the fourth and last goal of the match.

RESULT:—

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE	3
I.M.M.T.S. DUFFERIN	1

THE TEAMS WERE:

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.—Lobo Ferreira and Rodricks, D'Cunha, Rowland and Fernandes, Rozario, Aston, Lissenburg, Almeida and Anthony.

I.M.M.T.S. DUFFERIN.—Jones, Lal and Melo, Pathak, Gallaher and D'Abreo, Adolphus, Indrajit Singh, Sweeney, Shahabuddin and Sikarwar.

UMPIRES: Messrs. T. Critchell and J. D'Souza.

A DRAWN GAME.

Later in the evening Christ Church and Barnes' second string failed to come to a decision with the Chemdyes, each side scoring one goal—the former being the first to do so through Arklie whose indifferent 'push' glanced off Lopez's pads into the left-corner of the net—and the latter soon equalising as the result of Legge redirecting an accurate wing pass. In spite of extra time being awarded—there was no further addition to the score. (1—1).

RESULT:

CHEMDYES S. C.	1
CHRIST CHURCH AND BARNES "B"	1

THE TEAMS WERE:

CHEMDYES S. C.—Umrigar, Lopez and Jansen, D'Souza Maartenzs and Walsh, Legge, Dutton, Fernandez and Mehta.

CHRIST CHURCH AND BARNES "B".—Carton, I. Thoy and Abrahams, Zacharias, Edwards and Thomas, O. Thoy, Miskeith, Arklie, High and Cole.

UMPIRES: Messrs. J. D'Souza and P. D'Souza.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

4-15 p.m. Khatau Sports Club v. Parel Sporting (Re-play).

5-30 p.m. Lusitanians "B" v. Burmah-Shell Sports Club.

Nariman Pleads For Unity

Support To Subhas' Plan Of Ultimatum On National Demand

CALCUTTA, April 26.

"The Congress is the only mass political organisation in the country that affords a common platform for all anti-Imperialist element to present a united front The next struggle on Federation seems to be inevitable, and that too not at a very distant date. Under the circumstances, it would be suicidal and disastrous to weaken the organisation on account of our internal dissensions and conflicts. The best way to put an end to all this internal conflict and trouble is to accept the suggestion of Rashtrapati and present our final National demand with an ultimatum."

Thus declared Mr. K. F. Nariman presiding over the South Calcutta District Political Conference held at Hazra Park, Calcutta, this evening.

In the course of his lengthy address Mr. Nariman dealt with controversies over the Congress Presidential election, and asserted that Fascist tendencies were growing in the Congress and criticised the Congress High Command.

IMMEDIATE TASK.

"The most immediate and urgent task before the country and the Congress," the speaker proceeded, is to uproot the new political menace of group Power politics, hydra-headed Fascism strutting about under the garb of Democracy." He characterised the present practice of all offices, both in legislatures as well as Congress Committees, being held by the same in the same individual as highly objectionable. Reform was necessary to purge the Congress of corruption and create an independent impartial agency to run the control of Congress elections.

APPEAL TO BENGAL

Referring to the present situation in the Congress Mr. Nariman appealed to the public of Bengal not to make it a narrow provincial issue, but to raise the controversy—if controversy there must be—to a higher all-India level, a pure clean fight for high and noble principles where questions of individuals and territories did not arise.—United Press.

Gossage Cup Football

Times Of India S. C. & Bombay Gymkhana "B" Eliminated

GOOD DISPLAY BY BOMBAY ROVERS F. C.

There were two games down for decision in the Gossage Cup Tournament last evening, the Times of India S. C. and The Bombay Gymkhana "B" being the victims in the initial process of elimination.

In their replay, The Times effected three changes which, however, did not conduce to any appreciable improvement in their side, and after an exhibition which was marked by an utter lack of finish to what was otherwise good approach-work, went down to the Fort Rangers F.C. by two goals to nil.

The first half saw the Pressmen get as much of the play as their opponents, but the latter were decidedly better finishers, and scored both their goals during this period. The first of these was obtained in the 25th minute when Faiz, the Fort Rangers' extreme right, worked up the ball to the corner and centred where Anthony who had positioned himself in front of the Times' goal, sent in a terrific first-timer to find the net. (1—0).

The Rangers second goal obtained half a minute before the midway cessation was extremely in the nature of a gift. Mahomed, their inside right, collected the ball somewhere in midfield and, from a range of almost forty yards, sent forward what appeared to be more a through pass rather than a short at the Times goal. Mendonca, the latters' custodian, rushed forward and after positioning himself for a kick, changed his mind and attempted to gather the ball which, however, bounced through his legs and rolled into the goal behind. (2—0).

In the second half, the Pressmen made several approaches to the Rangers' goal, but their poor finish saw the half-time score unchanged at the final whistle.

THE TEAMS:

TIMES OF INDIA S.C.: Mendonca; Edwards and Silveira; N. Thomas, Lynn and P. Fernandes, Shiva, Spiers, Easdon, Cabral and Swami.

FORT RANGERS F.C.: Abdulla Abdul and L. Mahomed; N. Mahomed, Mosein and Thakur; Faiz, Mahomed, Basudan, Anthony and Hoosein.

Referee: Mr. F. H. Terry.

The afternoon's second match between the Bombay Rovers F.C. and Bombay Gym. "B" was productive of much good Football, although the Gymkhana were rather poor opposition and lost by 3 goals to nil.

In the 4th minute the Gymkhana should have been a goal down, but a stiff one sent in by Stanley, the Rovers' inside left, hit the upright and bounded out of play. The Rovers who by now had come into understanding each other, were worrying the Gymkhana defence continuously Green in the goal being called upon frequently to gather and clear. In the 23rd minute the Rovers opened their account, Adams drawing the Gymkhana goalie towards him and finding the far corner of the net. (1—0).

Two minutes later, the Gymkhana were accorded a splendid opportunity of equalising when Steidler, their inside left, was fouled in the penalty area by a Rover's defender; but Brewer, who was entrusted with the spot-kick hit the cross-bar, the ball bounding back into play and the Rovers clearing the danger.

After the breather, the Gymkhana improved somewhat and pressed the game in their opponents' area for a full five minutes, but were unable to drive home the advantage owing to shots which were either too feeble or wide off the mark. In the 20th minute, however, the Rovers obtained their second goal through Roane after Stanley had done the spade work, and 2 minutes later, the same player completed his side's tally to 3 goals.

THE TEAMS:

ROVERS F.C.: Race; Egerton and Scott; Clark, Pickering and Hewson; McCarthy, Adams, Roane, Stanley and Comrie.

BOMBAY GYM. "B": Green, Kent and Smallwood; Low, Marrey and Preston; Scott, Brewer, King, Steidler and Toapken.

Referee: Mr. M. R. Ridley.

TO-DAY'S GAME

5-45 p.m. Y.M.C.A. v. Friends Union.

European Boxing Championship

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The International Federation of Boxers at their meeting in Dublin decided unanimously to entrust to Poland the organisation of the European Championship in 1941.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

244 m. (1,231 kc|s)

8 a.m. Musical Medley. 8-20 News in English. 8-30 For Highbrows. 12-30 p.m. Sangit Bhaskar Vasant Amrit. 1 Market rates. 1-10 Zohrabai Ambalewali. 1-20 A I R Chorus. 1-30 Music. 3-30 Readings from Marathi books, by Master Mohan. 3-40 Ghazals and Dadras. 4 Bhajans and geets. 6 G. N. Joshi. 6-20 Karim Khan. 6-30 For Bhumijan. 7-30 Commercial News. 7-45 to 8 Bhailal of Amritsar. 8 to 9 Within Our Castle, 4: The Dianas, a talk in Marathi by Mrs. Sudha Joshi. 9 News Hindustani. 9-15 Joshi. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 Chandamama and Balukaka. 9-30 News in English. 9-50 Light and Shade, by Evelyn Wood. 10-5 to 10-35 Bhailal of Amritsar. 11 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 m. (9,550 kc|s)

8 a.m. to 9 and 12-30 p.m. to 2-30 and 3-30 to 4-30 As in B. 1.

61.48 m. (4,880 kc|s)

6 to 6-30 As in B. 1. 6-30 Master Vasant Amrit. 7 Jeera Khan of Panipat. 7-10 G. M. Durrani. 7-25 A Tarana. 7-30 to 10-5 As in B. 1. 10-5 Tarabai of Gadag. 10-35 Recitations from Hindustani Poems, by S. Ahmad. 10-40 Master Vasant Amrit. 11 Epilogue.

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 m. (886 kc|s)

7-30 a.m. Radio Orchestra, Todi. 7-35 Tasadduq Husain. 7-45 Mushtaribai of Agra. 7-55 P. S. Mukerjee, Sarod. 8 Abdul Haq Qureshi. 1-30 p.m. Variety. 6-10 Radio Orchestra. 6-20 Abdul Haq Qureshi. 6-35 Mushtaribai of Agra. 6-55 Pilu on Clarionet by Jeevan. 7 Tasadduq Husain. 7-15 For Villagers Only. 8 Heredity and Disease, by Wajid Bakhsh Kadri. 8-15 Mushtaribai of Agra. 8-30 Rooman, romantic comedy by M. Habibullah. 9-45 Matters of Moment, by Charles Hill (relayed from B B C). 10 Abdul Haq Qureshi. 10-20 Mushtaribai of Agra. 10-40 Haider Husain. 10-45 Tasadduq Husain. 11 Late News

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 m. (9,590 kc|s)

7-30 a.m. to 8-30 As in D. 1. 1-30 p.m. Song.

60.46 m. (4,960 kc|s)

6 to 7-15 As in D. 1. 7-15 Mushtaribai of Agra. 7-35 Instrumental duet. 7-45 Tasadduq Husain. 8 As in D. 1. 8-15 Abdul Haq Qureshi. 8-30 to 9-50 As in D. 1. 9-50 Kaleidoscope.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 m. (15,290 kc|s)

7-30 a.m. to 8-30 and 1-30 p.m. to 2-30 As in D. 1.

31.3 m. (9,590 kc|s)

6 to 7-15 As in D. 1. 7-15 to 8 As in D. 2. 8 to 11 As in D. 1.

Peshawar Programme

200 m. (1,500 kc|s)

7 p.m. Recitation from Quran. 8 to 11 As in Delhi 1.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 mins. to all timings for Cal. time).

370.4 m. (810 kc|s).

12-30 p.m. Variety. 1-30 For You, Madam! 2 New Tunes on A I R. 4-50 Beighton Cup Hockey Tournament. 5-45 For Countryside. 6-30 Amiya Adhikari. 6-45 Pallibrata. 8-5 How I Feel to Be, a Bachelor (Bengali) by A. Sundar. 9-10 Mrs. W. Young. Contralto. 9-30 John Donne, by Ibrat Hussain Zuberi. 9-45 Desparationist. 10-15 Dance music.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 m. (9,530 kc|s)

12-30 to 2-30 As in C. 1.

61.98 m. (4,840 kc|s)

4-50 to 9-10 As in C. 1. 9-10 Gour Ghose. 9-25 Mahit Kumar Chatterjee. 9-40 Kankavati. 10 For Assamese Listeners.

Madras—I Programme

211 m. (1,420 kc|s)

5 p.m. R. Sundaram Pillai, Nagaswaram. 6 S. R. Kuppusami: Vocal. 6-30 Indumati, tragedy in Tamil adapted from "Raghuvamsa." 6-50 G. N. Balasubramanyam, Vocal. 7-15 Sweeping Cobwebs. 7-30 G. N. Balasubramanyam: Vocal. 8-30 Parur A. Sundaram Iyer, Violin. 9-20 Sports, by G. Venkataraman. 9-35 Kew Smith and Piano. 9-55 Maurice Chevalier. 10-10 Henry Cornaris and Connemara Dance Orchestra.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 m. (4,920 kc|s)

5 to 6 As in M. 1. 6 Bhajan by A I R Artists. 6-15 Co-operation for Wage-Earners (Tamil) by V. Manikka Mudaliar. 6-25 Tevaram. 6-30 to 9-35 As in M. 1. 9-30 Parur A. Sundaram Iyer: Violin.

Lahore—Programme

276 m. (1,086 kc|s)

6 p.m. Santu Khan Qawwal and Party. 6-25 Abdul Azeez Khan Beenkar. 6-40 Hasani of Patiala. 7 For Countryside. 7-45 Chanchal Kumari. 7-55 Abdul Azeez Khan Beenkar. 8-10 Santu Khan Qawwal and Party. 8-30 Hasani of Patiala. 8-45 Chanchal Kumari. 9-5 Santu Khan Qawwal and Party. 9-50 Abdul Azeez Khan Beenkar. 10-5 Hasani of Patiala. 10-20 Santu Khan Qawwal and Party. 10-30 Abdul Azeez Khan Beenkar. 10-45 Hasani of Patiala.

Lucknow—Programme

253.5 m. (1,022 kc|s)

6 p.m. Favourites Favourite. 6-30 Qadir Bakhsh. 6-50 Rashke Janan of Cawnpur. 7-10 Kumari Malti Sane. 7-30 Bhola Nath. 7-40 Songs from Our Features. 8-15 Mubarak Husain. 8-35 Rashke Jahan of Cawnpur. 8-55 Kumari Malti Sane. 9-50 Microcussions. 10-5 Mixed Melodies.

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 Page of Honour to Queen Victoria. 7-45 Lucky Dip (Fourteenth Edition). 6-30 To be announced. 9-15 Violoncello recital by Muriel Taylor. 9-30 News. 9-45 Matters of Moment. 10 Gershon Parkington Quintet. 10-25 Sports News and Market Notes.

1,300 MEN DOWN TOOLS

CUDDALORE, April 26.

Over 1,300 workmen employed in the East Indian Distilleries and Sugar Factory at Nellikuppam struck work this morning.—A. P.

Watery Grave For City Father

MADRAS, April 26.

A Cuddapah message says information has been received there that Mr. V. Sivalingayya Chetty, a member of the Cuddapah Municipal Council was drowned in the Pennar river at Pushpagiri village where he had gone to worship in the temple.—A. P.

Fire In Kalachowki Godown

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A small fire at Kalachowkie Road burnt down waste cotton in a godown to-day.

Damage is estimated at Rs. 1,500.

Fire was brought under control quickly.

AFTER FLU or MALARIA ...SHORTEN THE CONVALESCENCE. with WINCARNIS

Wincarnis is a wonderful restorative after illness. Its action is instantaneous. With the first stimulating glassful confidence returns. New rich blood courses through the system, replenishing the wasted body cells, strengthening nerves and bringing back the bloom of health and youth. When run-down always take Wincarnis.

THE QUICKEST WAY TO HEALTH

m/w/37

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT'S ANTI-EROSION SCHEME

An Appeal To Landlords

Mr. S. S. Metkar, Bunding Supervisor, Malegaon, writes:—

Thanks to the present Congress Ministry who have realised the importance and seriousness of the problem of the appalling wastage being caused by erosion of soil and the full enormity of land impairment and devastation brought about by this ruthless agent.

Thanks also to them that they have not merely realised it in thought but brought it into action by giving immediate attention to the problem by sanctioning a provision of Rs. 40,000 for the anti-erosion scheme for the year 1938-'39 and a similar sum for the year 1939-'40.

The scheme has proved a great success. Most of the agriculturists, young as well as old, are being trained in practical methods of bunding in classes held from time to time in different districts. These trained persons have been found to be very valuable assets for propaganda work in bunding in and round about their villages.

Mass bunding is another feature of the scheme. Two tractors in Yeola and Malegaon talukas are being worked vigorously and hundreds of acres of land will be bunded in due course of time.

Though the majority of farmers have realised the importance of the problem, some of them are still indifferent and entertain a feeling of fear, lest some time in future the Government may levy extra taxes on the bunded area worked by tractor or under the advice of the bunding advisers. The bunding authorities, however, aware of this, are taking necessary precautions to remove such misconception.

There is, however, necessity for large-scale awakening to the need for action in this connection and the need is immediate. The scheme to achieve more success requires an army of big land-owners, landlords, jagirdars, inamdars, etc., who should voluntarily step forward and take the lead in bunding their lands, whose example will naturally be followed by their neighbouring petty land-holders and thus the ultimate object of Government will be achieved to the greatest extent.

THREE PASSENGERS KILLED ON SPOT

Serious Motor Accident On Poona Satara Road

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, April 26.

Three passengers died on the spot and a woman had to be removed to the hospital in a precarious condition as a result of a serious motor-accident which took place near Nasrapur, about twenty miles from here on the Satara Road, last afternoon.

It appears that a service lorry laden with passengers was proceeding to Satara from Poona, when all of a sudden the steering-rod of the control wheel gave way. The bus having lost control swerved and dashed against a tree by the road.

Three passengers, seated on the side which jammed by the compact with the tree, died on the spot. They included a teacher in the local training school, a seven year old boy and a 39 year old man.

Three small children of ages between two and five along with two other women passengers had a miraculous escape.

MOUNT COMMITTEE'S REPORT

Being Studied By Railway Officials

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, April 26.

I understand that the Government of India will require at least a month before they are able to make any final announcements on the Mount Committee's report on XB engines.

It appears only two or three copies of the report have been received and plates, drawings, tracings, connected with the report have yet to arrive.

The report is said to be a detailed and extensive one with a mass of technical matters. Officials of the Railway Board have already begun a close study of the report and also sent important extracts from the report to heads of Railway Administrations for their views.

The report will be published as soon as copies have been printed and Government have completed their examination.

FIVE HUNDRED SATYAGRAHIS FOR HYDERABAD

Arrests And Convictions Of Arya Samajists Galore In State

SHOLAPUR, April 26.

Ninety-six "Satyagrahis" led by Swami Dharmanand, who were arrested at Tuljapur on April 22, were sentenced yesterday by Mr. Abdeally Kaiyumi, Munsiff and Magistrate, at Naldroog, to one year's rigorous imprisonment each. The same Magistrate sentenced 38 others who were arrested at Tuljapur to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

Twenty-one "Satyagrahis," who were arrested on Saturday last at Ganjoti Paigha Jagir, will be tried before the Joint Magistrate of Umbergaon on April 29.

FIFTH DICTATOR.

Mr. Vedavrat Vanaprasthi, Fifth Dictator of the Arya Satyagraha Samiti, who will offer "Satyagraha" on May 5, has left Sholapur last night for Bombay, accompanied by 500 "Satyagrahis." From Bombay he will proceed to Akola, Wardha, Nagpur and Pusad on propaganda tour.—United Press.

"Hyderabad Students"

The Director, Information Bureau, Hyderabad State, writes:—

In your issue of the 14th February, 1939 you have published the substance of a letter by Mr. B. H. Khodwe, under the heading: "Hyderabad Students," in which the attention of the Hyderabad State authorities has been drawn to the grievances of 250 Hindu students at Hingoli. Official enquiry into the incident has elicited the fact that there did exist some unrest among the students of the Hingoli Middle School, but now everything is quiet and all the Hindu and Muslim students, whose differences have been amicably composed, are attending the classes as usual. Non-official persons, such as Mr. Gangadhar Vakil, co-operated with the Education Department in its efforts to restore the atmosphere necessary for the successful working of an educational institution. Under the new Headmaster, the Middle School is now working satisfactorily with its full strength. Any report, therefore, of discontent amongst the student community of the place or of their grievances having remained unredressed is incorrect.

I shall be much obliged if you will kindly publish this contradiction in your esteemed paper at your earliest convenience.

RAJKOT REFORMS COMMITTEE

Scrutiny Of Nominees Of Mahatma

RAJKOT, April 26.

The statement of Mr. Popatlal Anada, ex-President of the Praja Pratinidhi Sabha, was scrutinised by the Tribunal consisting of Khan Saheb Fate Mahomed Khan, First Member, Mr. Harkhlal Buch and Mr. Janmashanker Pandya. Mr. Anada was summoned and cross-examined for an hour and a half.

Mr. Popatlal Malvia was also summoned this morning before the Tribunal and similarly examined.

It may be recalled that both these members were formerly included in the Reforms Committee appointed by the Thakore Saheb according to the notification of January 21.

Interviewed by Press representatives about the scrutiny of three members of the Reforms Committee already included by the Thakore Saheb according to the said notification, Durbar Shree Veerawala said that the State would have to legally scrutinize their eligibility after Sir Maurice Gwyer's Award.—United Press.

GIRLS IN EXAM. HALL ATTACKED BY BEES

(From Our Correspondent).

GONDA, April 24.

How an examination turned into the flight of the examinees of Mission Girls School, Gonda, from the examination grounds was the unusual spectacle witnessed here to-day.

The scene occurred when the examinees were lighting a fire to appear for the Cooking examination. The smoke disturbed the bees in a hive above and they attacked the students with all their ferocity.

all the girls ran helter-skelter but one was caught by lakhs of bees. She was, however, rescued by the Rev. M. L. Lorenzo, who happened to be nearby.

The girl is progressing satisfactorily.

Journalists' Association

At the instance of Mr. O. V. Lewis, Journalist, it was decided yesterday that a local Journalist Association be formed in the district. It was also decided to fight tooth and nail communalism in the district.

DANGER!

Disinfect with 'Dettol!'

Be always ready for accidents—with 'Dettol.' The tiniest scratch is an open door to germs which cause festering and blood poisoning. But 'Dettol' is a safe and powerful antiseptic which instantly kills all germs—cannot hurt the skin—and is non-poisonous. Keep it always handy and apply it to injuries at once.

RECKITT & SONS Hull and London England

'DETTOL' THE MODERN ANTISEPTIC

34

Londoners Fully Prepared For Sacrifices

Budget Proposals Thrown In Background

LABOUR OPPOSES COMPULSION: HALF-A-MILLION EXPECTED TO BE RELEASED IMMEDIATELY FOR SERVICE

LONDON, April 26

STREAMER headlines blazoned Government's reported decision to introduce a measure of conscription, but the news came too late hitherto to alter the prevailing editorial comment on the budget.

Displacement of the budget from the leading position of the news pages gave late night workers and West End revellers their second stern reminder within a few hours of the seriousness of the time through which Britain is passing.

At the same time the shock was not great for Londoners had been fully prepared, reading both signs and warnings in the press for the last few days, for further sacrifices affecting not only their pockets.

UNANIMITY OF OPINION

Speculation among political correspondents on what Government is planning shows unanimity of certain essentials, although there is not entire Agreement about the age group stated to be contemplated.

IT IS AGREED THAT YOUNG MEN BELIEVED TO BE AFFECTED WILL SERVE A SHORT PERIOD IN THE REGULAR ARMY—THREE OR FOUR MONTHS—AND THEN BE DRAFTED INTO TERRITORIAL ARMY UNITS.

THE LIST OF RESERVED OCCUPATIONS ANNOUNCED AT THE TIME OF THE ISSUE OF THE NATIONAL SERVICE HANDBOOK SINCE ADDED TO IS CONSIDERED LIKELY TO BE REVISED IN ORDER TO FREE THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER OF MEN, PROBABLY SOME HALF A MILLION, IF AN AGE GROUP OF 18 TO 20 IS CONTEMPLATED.

Some reports assert that the necessary Bill will not be rushed through the House but will be the subject of some debate.

Much reference is made to representations from abroad, particularly France, and War Office experts having influenced Government's reported decision in addition to the admitted seriousness of the international situation.

Both the "Daily Express" and the "Daily Mail" give unreserved support to the reported step in brief editorials.

Comments in the provincial press for the most are reserved pending clarification of the position.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF LABOUR MET YESTERDAY AND REAFFIRMED ITS UNCOMPROMISING OPPOSITION TO CONSCRIPTION. A RESOLUTION, ADOPTED, EXPRESSES THE CONVICTION THAT THE VOLUNTARY SYSTEM IS PROVIDING AND CAN CONTINUE TO PROVIDE ALL THE MANPOWER NECESSARY FOR EFFECTIVE NATIONAL DEFENCE AND THE PROPER FULFILMENT OF OBLIGATIONS OF MUTUAL ASSISTANCE IN A COLLECTIVE SYSTEM OF RESISTANCE TO AGGRESSION.

CONSCRIPTION OF WEALTH

Before the Commons rose shortly before midnight, having approved the formal resolutions giving effect to budget proposals, the Opposition Liberal member, Mr. Mander, raised the question of conscription of wealth with special reference to the reported decision of Government to introduce conscription of manpower. He declared he could not believe the report that Government were to bring in a measure of conscription of manpower because this would be "a deliberate breach of faith."—Reuter.

King Receives Chamberlain

The King received Mr. Chamberlain at the Buckingham Palace to-night, the audience lasting an hour.

Mr. Chamberlain is expected to announce in the Commons on Thursday in reply to a question that alternative arrangements are being made in case the King and Queen are unable to travel to Canada in the "Repulse". In the meantime all arrangements are going forward on the assumption that Their Majesties will travel in the "Repulse".

The Imperial State Crown will after all not be taken to Canada, it is authoritatively learned. It has been suggested that His Majesty might prorogue Canadian Parliament while in Ottawa and in those circumstances the King would have worn the Crown. Now it is unlikely that the prorogation date of the Dominion Parliament will fit in with this arrangement.

Bartlett Interviews Gafencu

Discounting inevitability of war M. Gafencu interviewed by Mr. Vernon Bartlett, M.P. and diplomatic correspondent of the "News Chronicle" declares "I for one refuse to believe that we cannot find a common language in which to discuss the possibilities of peace."

Mr. Bartlett himself writes that he believes that M. Gafencu was the first Foreign Minister to visit Berlin in recent months without being persuaded to sign some documents which limited his country's independence.

"One hopes that his colleague of the Balkan Pact and Little Entente M. Markovitch who is visiting Berlin will remember that notable precedent".

European situation generally, and the position in the Balkans in particular, have been thoroughly reviewed as also the position arising from the British guarantee to Rumania.

It is understood it was agreed that there would be no purpose at present in Rumania making the guarantee reciprocal.

Implications of the present Anglo-Russian discussions and of Rumanian attitude towards receiving military assistance from Russia were also discussed and M. Gafencu reported on his conversations with Herr Hitler and Herr Von Ribbentrop.

Age For Conscription

It is understood that the age-group contemplated as the first step in Government's conscription plans is eighteen to twenty.

The Commons agreed to the Budget tobacco, films, sugar and other resolutions.

Halifax-Gafencu Talks

Further conversations were held between M. Gafencu and Lord Halifax in the Foreign Office in the afternoon. No official intimation of the course and scope of the talks has yet been given, but it is expected that a Communique will be issued to-morrow.

In the meantime, says Reuters diplomatic correspondent, there is reason to believe that arrangements have been made for extension to Rumania of facilities under an exports credits scheme to enable Rumania to increase materially her exports to Britain.

It is believed that the question of supply of arms to Rumania was also discussed.—Reuter.

Russia Not Asking For Anglo-French Commitment In Far East

While details of Russia's counter-proposals have been kept secret, it is definitely known here that they do not touch the Far East; but they are more far-reaching than the original Anglo-French proposals which dealt only with Turkey, Rumania and Poland.

French Ambassador Leaves For Berlin

The Ambassador, M. Coulondre, left for Berlin in the evening in order to resume his post.—Reuter.

Denmark's Military Preparations

1938 Class Being Recalled To Army Service

COPENHAGEN, April 25.

THE WAR MINISTER ANNOUNCES THAT BETWEEN 70,000 AND 80,000 MEN ARE BEING RECALLED FOR ARMY SERVICE. THEY BELONG TO THE 1938 CLASS.

A further thousand men belonging to various classes are being called for naval service. These steps have been taken in accordance with the decision to increase the number of trained troops to normal strength. At present there are only a few trained men with colours apart from summer recruits.—Reuter.

SPECIAL POWERS TO MEET WAR CRISIS

BRUSSELS, April 26.

The Commission appointed to examine special powers for National Defence asked by M Pierlot has adopted them by 16 votes to 20. Socialist members voted against the adoption. Finance Minister, M. Gutt announced that he is completely against devaluation of Belga.—Reuter.

50 JEWS AND 50 "MARXISTS" ARRESTED

Sequel To Alleged Assault On German Soldiers

PRAGUE, April 26.

The authorities have arrested 50 Jews and 50 "Marxists" at Pilsen as a reprisal of a number of cases of alleged assaults with liquid acid against German soldiers. It is reported that an ex-Mayor of Pilsen and a Director of the Skoda Works are among the arrested.—Reuter.

NEW BATTLESHIP TO BE LAUNCHED ON MAY 3

LONDON, April 26.

The battleship "Prince of Wales" which will be launched on May 3, will be appreciably faster than "Newson" and "Rodney".

The "Prince of Wales" is a sistership of "King George the Fifth" and will have a displacement of 35 thousand tons.

Her main armament will consist of ten fourteen inch guns, and secondary armament of 16 five-and-a-quarter-inch guns and also numerous smaller guns She will carry aircraft and will have a complement of officers nd men of about 1,500.—Reuter.

"NO MENACE FROM REICH"

Turkey's Reply To Hitler's Query

ISTANBUL, April 26.

Turkey has replied in the negative to the German inquiry whether she considered herself menaced by the Reich.—Reuter.

NEW AIR SERVICE BETWEEN BERLIN AND ISTANBUL FROM 1ST JUNE

ANKARA, April 26.

The Minister for Transport Mr. Tchetinkaya and a representative of a German airline have signed an agreement for a regular commercial air service between Berlin and Istanbul starting on June 1st, which will connect the Turkish Air Services with the International Airways system.—Reuter.

Germany Informed About Conscription Plans

BERLIN, April 26.

It is understood Sir Nevile Henderson has informed the Secretary of State, Herr Weizaecr of the British Government's intentions regarding conscription when the Ambassador called at the Foreign Office this afternoon. —Reuter.

SCOTTISH T.U.C. ADJOURNS

The Scottish Trade Union Council adjourned dramatically for an hour on the conscription issue. The General Council announced that it regarded the position so serious that it wished to have a meeting to discuss the question.

The British Trade Union Chiefs are also meeting in a conference this afternoon for a discussion of the situation.—Reuter.

INDIANS ALLOWED TO COMPETE

Chinnadurai's Protest Tells

LONDON, April 26.

Indian Davis Cup players have been the subject of a lot of bother.

Their English representative Chinnadurai interviewed by Reuter said that he entered four players for the British hard-courts championships, but the tournament Committee only accepted Mohammed and thought others were insufficiently good enough. Thereupon, Durai as a protest withdrew Mohammed who was in agreement with the action.

Durai said British authorities will not be competent judges of the qualifications of the other three as they had never competed in England and they should have been guided by the choice of competent Indian selectors.

After Durai had cancelled all arrangements for Indians to compete at Bournemouth, an official of the English Lawn Tennis Association telephoned saying that the Tournament Committee had reconsidered the matter and allowed Indians to compete, an offer, which Durai accepted.

This communication followed an earlier proposition when the Committee informed Durai that they were prepared to allow Mohammed and the best of the other three to compete but would have an answer immediately as the draw was due to be made.

In the first round, Mohammed plays R. J. Ritchie; Savoor Dinc-Phail, Azim Wittmann and Ahmed, C. M. Jones.—Reuter.

TRADE UNION LEADERS AT 10 DOWNING STREET

Chamberlain Speaks About Conscription

LONDON, April 26.

The Cabinet sat for just over an hour and a half. Soon after the Cabinet dispersed, members of the Trade Union Council's general Council arrived at No. 10 Downing Street; they had been invited by Mr. Chamberlain to hear the Government decisions regarding compulsory national service. With Mr. Chamberlain at the meeting with Labour chiefs were Mr. Hore-Belisha, Lord Halifax and Mr. Brown.

Mr. Chamberlain informed Labour leaders that Government's conscription decision followed pressure by Continental Powers with whom Britain is in agreement regarding Defence. The Premier intimated that the Government would call up in the first instance men aged twenty to twenty-one. These would serve for six months in the Regular Army, whereafter they would have choice of being transferred to Army Reserves or Territorials. Approximately 200,000 would be affected and there would be no class distinctions. They would also have the same training irrespective of rank and there would be no exemptions except on medical grounds.

Sir Walter Citrine, General Secretary, Trades Union Congress referred Mr. Chamberlain to the Government's broken pledges on the conscription issue and gave the Trade Union Council's view that conscription even in a limited form was impracticable because of the effect on industry.—Reuter.

ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION

LONDON, April 25.

Altogether over 1,200 illegal Jewish immigrants were prevented from landing in Palestine between February 15 and April 15. Mr. MacDonald told the questioners in the Commons; 269 were abroad the steamer "Sandu" which was ordered to return to Constanza after the Jewish Agency had supplied the passengers with food and the port authorities had supplied drinking water; 710 mostly German Jews intending to land clandestinely on April 2 from the steamer "Aster" were similarly dealt with after five sick passengers disembarked for medical treatment.

Two-fifty others were prevented from landing from the steamer "Assimi" on April 11.

Six of the 80 who succeeded in landing before the ship was captured are under arrest. 182 passengers arriving in a steamer on April 15, who frustrated attempts to compel the vessel to leave the port are being removed to quarantine awaiting prosecution.

Mr. MacDonald gave assurance that in future illegal immigrants will be supplied necessary food and water for their return voyage by Palestine Government.—Reuter.

Crown Prince Mohammed Riza Pehlavi of Iran whose marriage to H. R. H. Princess Fawziah of Egypt was celebrated by a reception at the Iranian Consulate on Tuesday.

IRAN CROWN PRINCE'S MARRIAGE

TEHERAN: April 26.

British Blue Jackets had a share in the concluding celebrations of the marriage of the Crown Prince.

Eighty officers of men took part in a military review, when the Shah reviewed the troops. There were also 53 French Naval Officers and seamen.

In the evening a banquet was given in Golestan Palace by Queen Nazli, in honour of the Shah and the Queen of Iran, to which all distinguished foreign guests, now in Teheran, were invited, including Princess Alice and the Earl of Athlone, representing the King and General Weygand, representing M. Lebrun.—Reuter.

BLUE PETER WINS 2,000 GUINEAS

Runners Identical With Probables

LONDON, April 26.

Two Thousand Guineas run at Newmarket over a distance one mile resulted as follows:—

BLUE PETER	1
ADMIRAL'S WALK	2
FAIR STONE	3

Twenty-five ran:

The race was won by one and half lengths three-quarters of length separated second and third. Winner trained by Jack Jarvis.

Starting prices:—5/1 Blue Peter, 100/7 Admiral's Walk 13/2 Fair Stone.

Progress Of Race

The weather was fine and a large crowd watched the race.

The going was slightly firm. Dispenser, Blue Peter, Romeo and Roger Stone Castle led from a good start. Dispenser failed to last the strong pace and dropped back.

Romeo led halfway going well, closely followed by Blue Peter, Fair Stone, His Highness, Diadoque, Admiral's Walk and Hypnotist.

Romeo began to lose ground with going into the dip. Blue Peter took up the running, Fair Stone, Diadoque, and Admiral's Walk challenging strongly.

Admiral's Walk and Fair Stone were at Blue Peter's girths halfway uphill.

Blue Peter ran on strongly and won.

Romeo was fourth Diadoque fifth, Hypnotist sixth, Roger Stone Castle seventh, Atoutmaitre eighth, Casanova ninth, and Ramboda last.

Time: one minute forty seconds.

Two-thousand Guineas runners are identical with probables.—Reuter.

KEMPTON PARK JUBILEE ACCEPTORS

LONDON, April 26.

The following are Kempton Park Jubilee acceptors:—

Antonym 9/2, Blackspeck 9/2, Challenge 9/0, Bistolfi 8/13 Portmarnock 8/9, Golden Sovereign 8/9, Glen Loan 8/9, Bombay Duck 8/7, Pappageno 8/6, Couvert 8/3, Bacardi 8/1, Hestia 8/0, Domaha 7/12, Nosegay 7/5, Taran 7/4.—Reuter.

PROPOSALS TO RESTRICT IMMIGRATION REJECTED

LONDON, April 26.

Zionists and non-Zionists endorsed the decision of the Jewish delegation to the London-Palestine talks rejecting the proposal to restrict Jewish population in Palestine to a permanent minority and to forbid Jewish land settlement in large areas.

It was reported to the conference that despite disturbed conditions in Palestine, steady progress in settlement work had been maintained.

Forty new settlements were established during the last three years and it was intended to found further settlements in the near future.—Reuter.

Germany Must Win War Forced On Her

Reich To Watch Activities Of "War-Mongers"

Britain Determined To Prevent Aggression

BERLIN, April 26.

Every country must know what it needs for its own defence, a spokesman told Reuter and added, that Germany is not at all concerned about the methods Britain adopts.

Conscription and an enormous budget is the Bill presented to the British people by all the countries whom Britain is trying to tie still closer to her and France's encirclement policy.

Germany will not be found neglecting her own safety and will continue to watch the greatest attention the activities of international warmongers.

The "Schwartzes Corps", organ of Herr Hitler's Blackguards, states in a leading article that Germany must win the war "which might be forced upon her".—Reuter

REACTION TO BRITISH BUDGET

Sterling Remains Wholly Unaffected

RISE IN BREWERY SHARES; SUGAR ON UPWARD GRADE

LONDON, April 26.

The city took the staggering budget figures unflinchingly, the serious international outlook having prepared everybody for a Herculean effort. The manner in which the Chancellor of Exchequer proposes to meet the present emergency by distributing the burden as widely as possible is generally approved.

CRITICISM OF MOTOR TAX

Criticism is confined to the heavy increase of the horse-power tax, which some fear, may hit British exports of high-powered cars, a market for which has only recently been painstakingly developed.

On the contrary, the heavier tax is also likely to reduce the British Market for imported cars of high horse-power. Motor shares are well maintained in the face of the unexpectedly high increase of the tax burden on the theory that companies specialising in high-powered vehicles are all manufacturing aero-engines, army lorries etc. profits on which would offset the decline in the revenue from sales of private cars.

RISE IN BREWERY SHARES

Tobacco shares are slightly below yesterday's close. Relief at escaping additional taxation is reflected in a rise in brewery shares.

Sterling which is normally greatly affected by budget statements showed scarcely any reaction as a huge borrowing is fully anticipated. Moreover, it is held impossible to base the outlook on economic factors alone while the international situation continues to be fraught with danger.

It is opined that the increased sur-tax is unlikely to cause an overflow of capital as moderate taxation margin has ceased to be a determinant of capitalists' disposition.

SUGAR ON UPGRADE

Unperturbed by the additional tax burden, sugar contnued on the upgrade and terminals were firmer on persistent tightness of supplies, which is considered likely to continue until the end of the present quota year, unless the International Sugar Council agrees to further releases.

Prices for refined sugar were also higher partly owing to scarcity of immediately available supplies which recent Treasury action had curtailed as a precautionary budget measure, and partly in the adjustment of the increased duty.

Leading sugar refiners, interviewed by Reuter, stated that they did not expect a falling off in consumption for the present, although the possibility of a slight recession in the demand from poorer classes later was not ruled out.—Reuter

RELIEF FOR COMMONS

LONDON, April 26.

The Government's announcement was received with relief by a majority of members of the House of Commons, writes Reuter's lobby correspondent. Already there is evidence that the liberal section of the opposition will make as few difficulties as possible.

Apart from the general views expressed in the House of Commons, the labour opposition will remain non-committal, pending knowledge of the scope of Government motion to be submitted to-morrow.

As regards political effect generally the whole area of national effort has been widened and there now remains little to divide the Government from previous conservative critics. Consequently, it will not be surprising if Mr. Chamberlain shortly makes changes in the direction of broadening the basis of the Cabinet.

British Troops For Relief Duty In Palestine

GIBRALTAR, April 26.

The Welsh guards having arrived in troopship "Somersetshire" with the first Argyll and Southerland highlanders, the first Welsh Regiment has sailed for Palestine where the units will be undertaking relief duties.—Reuter.

World Achievement.

Saving The Babies

Nearly 40 years ago a party of missionaries had many adventures as they tramped 850 miles from the East African Coast to Kampala in Uganda.

Among them was Albert Cook, a young doctor just qualified at St. Bartholomew's, and Kate Timpson, a nursing sister from Guy's Hospital. Their first medical building was an old smithy, and a camp bed was used for an operating table and a saucepan served for sterilizing the instruments.

At that time the death-rate of African babies was appalling. 500 dying out of every thousand born. Miss Timpson set to work to remedy this dreadful state of affairs, and with determination but sympathetic understanding, she taught the native mothers how to take greater care of their children.

The second year a hospital with reed walls, a thatched roof and a mud floor was opened. To this primitive building came hundreds of neglected people. They learned to trust the doctor, and to follow his treatment.

Some time later, Dr. Cook and Miss Timpson married, and for more than twenty years the lady was matron of the hospital. She organised Welfare Centres so that to-day there are more than thirty dotted about Uganda, and the death rate of babies has been reduced to 130 in every thousand.

African women are taught at the Central Training School to be nurses, and throughout Uganda health conditions are greatly improved.

This is only one example of the fine work that has been done by medical missionaries in recent times.

German Radio Attacks Mahatma

Not Non-Violence But A Hitler Will Free Indian People!

THAT TALKS IN HINDUSTANI ADDRESSED TO THE INDIAN PEOPLE ARE BEING BROADCAST FROM GERMANY, HAS BEEN GENERALLY KNOWN IN INDIA FOR SOME TIME.

ATTACK ON INDIAN LEADERS

Not many people, however, are aware that in these talks an attempt is being made to win over Indian sympathies for Nazi Germany by misrepresenting and attacking Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and other Indian leaders.

Iusiduons Nazi Propaganda

Maulavi Mohamed Faruq a Bengal M.L.A., writing in "Hind", describes one such talk which he happened to listen-in on his radio. The following is a summary of his article.

From a station with a wavelength near 19 metres, began at about 7-30 p. m. The announcer said "we will now broadcast a talk on 'Germany's Opinion About Mahatma Gandhi'." Immediately the talk began in fluent Hindustani, obviously spoken by an Indian himself.

"ONE-SIDED"

In the course of the talk, the Speaker (whose name was not announced) referred to the recent European tour of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and said: "He toured England, France, Austria, Czechoslovakia and Germany. In Germany he did not meet any responsible person, nor did he try to exchange views with anyone. But on his return to India he started propaganda against Germany and tried to convince the people that Germany is following a policy of aggression in Europe and is inflicting misery upon weak peoples. These activities of his are most one-sided and irresponsible."

GANDHIJI REPROACHED!

Then, addressing Mahatma Gandhi, the Speaker went on: "We in Germany used to regard you as an apostle of truth and virtue but you want to libel us in and out of season and want to hide the truth."

After trying to justify the invasion of Austria and Czechoslovakia on racial grounds, he went on addressing Gandhiji:

"You say we should not arm and should practice non-violence. But, sitting in India, how can you appreciate our situation? You should know that nothing is achieved in this world by non-violence but by display of force.

"Why can't you solve the communal problem in India by your non-violence?"

HITLER FOR INDIA

After asserting that in 1930 the German press wrote in support of the Civil Disobedience Movement in India, the speaker asked: "Then why do you mind if to-day we are fighting for our freedom? Is it not because you want the same thing that the British want and that always you want to support the British?

"You want to free India but India can never be freed by your teachings of non-violence. When God willed that Germany should be free, He sent a leader like Herr Hitler. When the time comes for India's freedom, a Hitler will be born amongst them to remove internal dissensions and free the country."

Nazi Bulletin Banned In Egypt

Similar Action For Syria, Iraq, Yemen And Hedjaz

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAIRO (By Air Mail.)

The Government of Egypt have officially prohibited the International Nazi Bulletin from entry in into Egypt. It is learnt that the Bulletin is published in Berlin, in Arabic and distributed in thousands in Egypt and the other Arabic and near East Countries in order to nazify the mind of the Arabs and to stir up an agitation against the democratic Governments. As this sort of propaganda was considered undesirable by the Arabs themselves, the Bulletin had already been prohibited by Syrian, Iraqian, Hidjazian and Yemen Governments.

RIOTS IN SYRIA.

For the last 15 days serious riots have been going on throughout Syria. It is reported that shops, business houses and mercantile firms have totally been suspended. It appears that a big procession with placards and slogans of no-confidence in the present cabinet had been started and serious clashes occurred between the masses and the police.

BOYCOTT OF FRENCH ELECTRICITY.

The present cabinet, which has just formed by Mr. Nassohi Bukhari, it is stated is supporting the French policy recently adopted in the whole of Syria against the Arab Nationalists. A new movement that the public should use candles and kerosene instead of electric lights and proclaim a total boycott of the French Electric House at Damascus which supplies electricity to the city of Damascus, has been started by the Syrian Students as a protest against the present policy, till the demands of the Arab Nationalists be conceded.

209 SHIAS ARRESTED

They Include Tibet Zamindar, Lahore Editor And Bombay Merchant

LUCKNOW, April 26.

Two hundred and nine Shias were arrested in connection with the Tabarra Satyagraha.

Those arrested incided Messrs. Syed Mashoor Hussain, Editor of "Razakar", Lahore, Mr. Ghulam Haider, Zamindar of Tibet, and Mr. Zaman Hussain, a Bombay merchant.—United Press.

Congress Carries Day

Subhas' Nominees Elected Mayor And Dy. Mayor Of Calcutta

CALCUTTA, April 26.

Mr. Nishit Chandra Sen, Barat-Law, Congress Party's nominee was unanimously elected Mayor of Calcutta at a meeting of the Councillors of the Calcutta Corporation this evening.

Prince Yusuf Mirza, Congress nominee, was elected Deputy Mayor unanimously.

Both the names were proposed by Alderman Subhas Chandra Bose, and seconded by a Muslim Councillor, Mr. M. M. Huq.

Mr. Fanindra Nath Brahma presided over the meeting.—A. P.

AZAD STILL BEDRIDDEN

Not Likely To Attend A. I. C. C.: Gandhiji Will See Maulana

CALCUTTA, April 26.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad is still confined to bed.

According to the opinion of his doctors, Maulana will not be in a fit condition to move out from bed atleast for three weeks more. He is not also likely to attend the A.I.C.C. meeting.

Gandhiji will pay a visit to Maulana when he comes here in connection with the Working Committee and the A.I.C.C. meetings.—United Press.

MADRAS MINISTERS FOR A. I. C. C.

Dr. Pattabhi Leaves For Calcutta

MADRAS, April 26.

Dr. Pattabhi Seetaramayya who has been here during the past week attending the meetings of the Committee on Co-operation appointed by the Government will be leaving for Calcutta to-night to attend the A.I.C.C. meeting. After the A.I.C.C. meeting he will go to Brindaban to attend the meeting of the Gandhi Seva Sangh and return to Madras on May 8.

Hon. Messrs. T. Prakasam, P. Gopala Reddy, V. I. Munisamy Pillai and S. Ramanathan, Ministers will leave for Calcutta to-morrow night to attend the A.I.C.C. meeting.—United Press.

BATTLE ROYAL OVER FLAGS

(From Our Correspondent)

PATNA, April 26.

With the addition of Rabidas flag over a high English School at Sasaram where five other flags have been flying in the air on the same school, the battle royal over the flag has reached its ludicrous pitch.

The other flags are of Muslim League, Christians, Sikhs, Arya Samajists and the tri-colour.

It is expected other communities, castes, sub-castes, groups and interests will soon follow suit with their own flags if they have not one.

The tri-colour has been flying for long there. Other flags were hoisted on March 10.

The Rabidas flag, the latest in the field, was twisted on April 23. Students took the flag in a procession and planted it over the school building.

Arrested Students Sent To Jail

CUTTACK, April 26.

Forty-three students arrested in connection with the Orissa Medical School strike have been sentenced to terms ranging from one to two months' simple imprisonment each. Those convicted today include sons of Pandit Nilkanta Das and the Speaker of the Assembly.

The accused persons filed statements declining participation in the trial as it was held inside the jail. They pleaded for trial in the open court.

Biswanath Mukherji of the Students' Federation has arrived from Bengal to study the strike situation and had a long interview with Mr. Bodhram Dube Education Minister.

Addressing a public meeting, Biswanath Mukherji said that the movement should be in the form of a corrective and should not be directed against the Congress Ministry.—A. P.

CONSCRIPTION IN COMMONS

(Continued from Page 1)

military training for the time being has become necessary. I say for the time being, because I wish to emphasise that the Government's proposals which will be embodied in a second bill entitled "Military Training Bill" will be of a temporary character.

FIRST FOR THREE YEARS.

Mr. Chamberlain indicated that the powers given by the Bills would last for three years, but these could be brought to an end by the Order-in-Council, if the circumstances changed. On the other hand, they could be extended after three years for a year at a time, but only after an affirmative resolution was passed by both the Houses. The Military Training Bill will be introduced next week.

PENALTIES ON PROFITEERING.

Explaining further steps to limit profits on rearmament, Mr. Chamberlain said that the departments already exercised the greatest possible care in fixing the prices, to ensure that only a reasonable profit was made, but experience showed difficulty in providing for all possible contingencies beforehand, and it was felt that a definite limitation of profits was the only method of achieving the desired object with certainty.

He wished to make it clear, that in the opinion of the Government when the country was engaged in a Major war, it was not time when individuals should be increasing their fortunes out of conditions which the war created. It was therefore the intention, if war broke out, that legislation be enacted imposing special penalties on profiteering, and providing that any increases in profits or increases in individual wealth should be appropriately curtailed to the benefit of the State. These proposals for Marshalling Britain's defences were designed with one single object, namely, to render this country able to carry out her engagements in the belief that in that way the peace of Europe could best be secured.

ATTLEE'S QUESTION.

Loud Opposition cheers greeted Mr. Attlee, when he asked whether Mr. Chamberlain was aware that the Governments decision broke a pledge solemnly given and reaffirmed only four weeks ago. Mr. Attlee continued so far from strengthening the country, it would sow division in their ranks and meet with strenuous opposition (further loud Opposition cheers) and cries of "resign."

Mr. Chamberlain replying said "my own conscience is perfectly clear (cheers and counter cheers), and I believe that when the people had time to consider the circumstances in which we lived, they will agree that they cannot be described as peace time circumstances."

HOUSE TO DEBATE QUESTION.

Replying to further questions from Mr. Attlee, Mr. Chamberlain indicated that the House would be given an opportunity to debate the subject to-morrow.

Asked by Sir Archibald Sinclair for an explanation why there were no consultations with the Opposition or representatives or organised Labour before the pledge was revised if not abandoned, Mr. Chamberlain assured Sir Archibald Sinclair that if he did not consult him, this was not out of any intention of discourtesy or neglect, but because events moved quickly in these days. In their opinion, many things had to be considered and there was not time to do more than to consult Mr. Attlee this morning, as also members of Trade Union Council.

WHY NOT GENERAL ELECTION?

Mr. McGovern asked Mr. Chahberlain whether he would submit his proposals to the referendum or general election.

Mr. Maxton asked what were the changes in the last three or four days that made the Government rush into the decision.

Mr. Campbell Stephen asked "since the Premier had adopted bit by bit the policy laid down by Mr. Churchill, does not he think in decency, he should get out and let Mr. Churchill in?"

'DIRTY TRICK' PLAYED ON U. P. COUNCIL

Who Sent Questions To President? Surprise For Member

LUCKNOW, April 26.

The story of a hoax played on the Upper House of the U. P. Legislature was related by Sir Sitaram, President in the House this morning. He informed members that recently a set of questions purporting to be in the name of a member was received in the Council office some of which were admitted and the others returned to the member. The member expressed surprise and disclaimed having tabled them. The President thereupon handed the matter for police investigation because, he remarked, "it amounted to playing a trick—a dirty trick" on the House and the members.

To prevent a recurrence the President requested members to send questions, resolutions and notices of motions on embossed papers bearing the members signatures which might be compared. He reminded the House of a similar incident in the old Council when he instructed the office to compare the signatures and insist on proper thumb impression.

To a question by Mr. Mohanlal Shah whether Government was consulted in the matter of the Government of India Amendment Bill recently introduced in Parliament, Dr. Mahmudulah Jung, Parliamentary Secretary said that Government had informed the Secretary of State for India that Indian opinion was unanimously opposed to the Act and what it was interested in were not minor amendments here and there but replacement of the act by a constitution framed by the people themselves and it was followed by another communication expressing their strong disapproval of Clause 4 of the Bill.

The House passed Shri Badrinath temple Bill. All amendments were withdrawn.—A.P.

Two Police Officers Suspended

Sequel To Lucknow Assembly Hall Incident Inquiry

LUCKNOW, April 26.

As a result of investigations carried out into the incidents of Monday at the Assembly Hall, a Sub-Inspector of Police, one Sergeant and two constables who were found to have been guilty of negligence were suspended and others have been sent to the lines.

Departmental enquiries will now be made. Government have also decided to take other steps in order to prevent the recurrence of such incidents in future. According to these arrangements no demonstrations would be permitted outside the Assembly Hall within five hundred yards distance, without special licence from the Chief Secretariat. The police will be responsible for maintaining order outside the Hall and the system of passes will be thoroughly overhauled.

Seven warrants have been issued to-day for the arrest of seven persons in connection with Monday's hooliganism.—United Press.

Transport Arrangements For King And Queen

LONDON, April 26.

It is learned that definite plans for alternative transport for the King and Queen across the Atlantic have been made by the Government. If it is decided that Their Majesties should not travel on the "Repulse," the Government have arranged to charter a liner. It is understood that the probable choice will be the Canadian Pacific Railway ship "Empress of Australia."—Reuter.

A SHORT STORY

Cause For Murder

By JAMES FREEMAN

Andrew Randall's death was, obviously, suicide. Captain Van Ness of the homicide squad went down to investigate, though he admitted the investigation was merely in the line of routine duty. I went with him, though I had a feeling it was a waste of time.

"You can't make a murder out of this one", I grumbled. "Come on home. We're wasting each other's time."

Van grinned maliciously. We had driven out in a police car and the only way I could get back was in the same car, and he knew it.

"Keep your shirt on, scribe. Let's look around the joint. I've always wanted to see what a millionaire's home looked like."

"You're still wasting time. Randall was just 999,999 dollars short of being a millionaire."

This was true. Once a prominent member of the upper brackets of society and finance, Andrew Randall's fortune had dwindled steadily for the past dozen years. A dozen years ago he had retired from active business. This was a mistake, because he was too young to retire. And so, to satisfy the energy that no longer had an outlet, he amused himself by engaging in wild cat schemes. He worked on the theory that if a man were smart enough he could outscheme the schemers, and there would be a lot of satisfaction in doing it.

But he figured wrong. The main trouble was that Andrew Randall had been smart in an honest way. He couldn't cope with smart men who were dishonest, and little by little the schemers began transferring the Randall fortune to their own pockets. And pretty soon it was all gone. Even the house was mortgaged.

So the schemers lost interest in Andrew Randall, and Andrew lost interest in life, and now he was dead—poisoned.

"Who's going to inherit this bunch of debts?" I asked Van, as we moved from one silent room to the next.

"As far as I can figure there's only one living relative. A youngster named Barry Roister. A nephew by marriage. He lives in Michigan."

"Ah!" I cried brightly. "A murder prospect! Now what could the motive be?"

Van grinned again. He didn't mind my kidding. Half the time he turned things inside out, fixing it to make me look like a lug who talked too much. This time I had him, and I laid it on thick.

The drawing-room of the old house contained three fairly good oil paintings. There was some silver and a few antique pieces and a car in the garage. Otherwise, young Mr. Barry Roister of Michigan was going to find it hardly worth his while to make the trip to New York to collect his inheritance.

Outside, Van sighed deeply. "What a pity! There was a chance for a swell murder case and it turns out to be nothing but an ordinary suicide."

"Why don't you suppress your predatory instincts and turn into a human being for a change?" I asked him. "Lord, it's getting so a man can't honestly kill himself these days without some inquisitive copper trying to dramatize it into a love slaying or something."

So we left the old Randall place, Van looking sad and cheated and I thinking that the old man would probably give me a call down for idling away a perfectly good afternoon. But that afternoon a ship caught fire at sea and I was sent up to Province town, where the survivors had landed, to interview everyone I could get hold of. I stayed there three days and then received a wire to get down to Miami to cover the air races. So it was more than two weeks before I returned to New York. The day after my arrival I dropped in on Van.

He looked brighter and satisfied. "About the Randall murder," he said. "We've got the killer!"

I stared blankly. Then suddenly I remembered. "That wasn't a murder. It was a suicide. What do you mean you've got the killer?"

"Barry Roister from Michigan. Remember? The nephew by marriage. He did it."

"Now look, Van," I said. "Stop talking in bunches. Why would Barry Roister want to kill penniless old Andy Randall?"

"Because of the paintings. You remember those three paintings we saw in the drawing-room?"

"I remember that they weren't anything to kill an old man over."

"Ha!" said Van. "You newspaper men! Never get behind the news. Too superficial. I suppose you never heard of Caleb Trask?"

"No. I never heard of Caleb Trask".

"Well, he's an artist. Pretty good too. He painted those oils. They sold for about fifty dollars each. Then Caleb died. What always happens when a fairly good artist dies? The price of his paintings hits the sky. Caleb Trask lived in Michigan, and Roister, being an art connoisseur and knowing his distant uncle owned the paintings, began to think.

"Ah!"

"Ah! is right. To Roister it looked like a set-up. Uncle Andy had every reason to commit suicide and who would ever suspect a distant nephew living in Michigan who would only inherit a bunch of debts?

"So Roister made a quick and murderous trip to Uncle Andy's and then returned to Michigan. And when he was advised he had inherited a lot of debts he came back and gave his uncle a decent burial and took the paintings and left everything else for the debts. And a week and a half later I read in the papers where the Trask oils had sold for dol. 50,000 each." Van sighed and grinned. "What a pity you newspaper men don't try to get behind the news."

"What a pity", I snapped, "that you had to read in the newspapers about the paintings being sold."

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PROHIBITION IN INDIA

(Continued from page 6)

Provinces in which Non-Congress Ministries are in power. Whatever may be the differences of programme between the Congress and Non-Congress Provinces, there are no two opinions with regard to the programme of Prohibition. The three remaining Provinces have also tried to follow the footsteps of the Congress Ministries and have adopted total Prohibition as their goal.

Bengal

Bengal is one of the Major Provinces of India, having an area of 77,521 sq. miles with a population of more than 50 millions.

Its total revenue amounts more than Rs. 125 millions. Out of this Rs. 15 millions are derived from drink and drugs. It means that excise revenue is nearly 12 per cent of the total.

The Province of Bengal declared Dry the Districts of Novakhali and Chittagong from 1st April 1936. It has made a good beginning in the direction of Prohibition with a view to gradual realization of the goal of total Prohibition.

Punjab

The Province of Punjab covering 99,200 sq. miles with a population of 23 1|2 millions is one of the important Provinces of India. Its revenue is Rs. 112 millions. The excise revenue amounts to nearly Rs. 10 millions, that is 9 per cent of the total.

Beginning for the introduction of Prohibition will be made in the Province from next year, that is 1940.

Sind

The Province of Sind possesses an area of 46,378 sq. miles, and a population of nearly 4 millions.

Its excise revenue is only Rs. 3 1|2 millions compared with the 36 millions of total revenue. It works out as nearly 10 per cent of the total revenue of the Province. It has declared to introduce total Prohibition by twelve stages within seven years.

Some of the Indian States have also moved in the direction of Prohibition. The important of these are Mysore, Indore, Cochin, Aundh and others. In the State of Bhavnagar, total Prohibition prevails.

Burma and Ceylon will, it is hoped, follow suit.

Apart from the Provincial Governments implementing the policy of Prohibition and sacrificing large amounts of excise revenues, the Central Government derives nearly 5 millions of excise revenue from the import duties levied on the foreign liquors imported into India. The Central Government has not yet seen its way in joining hands with the Provincial Governments which are responsible to the general electorate. The Central Government will have to forego this tainted source of revenue, sooner or later.

India is determined to make Prohibition a success and it will.

MUTT AND JEFF—It Seems that Jeff Will Get Along O. K. If the Inner Tube Holds Out By BUD FISHER

BOY, THAT WAS SOME RAIN LAST NIGHT! I'VE NEVER SEEN THIS TOWN FLOODED LIKE THIS BEFORE!
YEH! IT'S AT LEAST FIVE FEET DEEP!
THERE'S JEFF! LOOK AT HIM SWIMMING!
HEY, JEFF! WHERE YOU GOIN'?
I'M GOIN' OUT OF TOWN!
WELL, COME ON, HOP IN! YOU'LL NEVER MAKE IT SWIMMING!
SWIMMING? WHO'S SWIMMING? I'M RIDING A BICYCLE!!
3-20

EROS

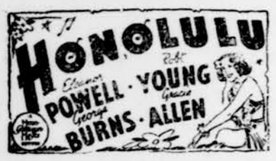
DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
LAST DAY!

FROM TO-MORROW

Book Early. Ph' 22519.

METRO
DAILY AT 3-30-6-30-10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045

LAST DAY!



TO-MORROW!

SPECIAL ZENANA SHOW
TO-DAY 1-30 P. M.

Nav-Jeevan

BOMBAY TALKIES'
SMARTEST COMEDY
Co-Starring:
HANSA
and
RAMA SHUKUL

OTHER SHOWS AS USUAL

ROXY

REGAL AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

GRACIE FIELDS
KEEP SMILING
DIRECTED BY MONTY BANKS
Released by 20th CENTURY FOX

NEW SONGS! NEW LAUGHS!!

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishakh Sud 8, 1995
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 6, 1358
Parsi: Avan 24, 1308
Hightide: 5-35; 18-32
Lowtide: 0-04; 17-41
Sunrise: 6h. 14m.
Sunset: 7h. 6m.

S. S. 'Ranchi' with mails from London due at 4 p.m.

Friday, April 28.

Indian Motion Picture Congress Exhibition, Governor to open, Marine Drive Reclamation Estate, 6-15 p.m.

KANARA DAIWADNYA ASSOCIATION

A special general meeting of the Association will be held to-day (Thursday), at No. 60, Hanuman Building, Kiln Lane, Lamington Road at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

SCOUTS' CAMP AT MALAD
(From A Correspondent.)

Nearly 125 scouts belonging to different institutions The Jambori Scout Troop, Fidai Boarding Troops, Sir Elly Kadoori High School Troop, Vile Parle Home Orphanage and Municipal Welfare Centres Troops are busy camping at Malad, Mawa Road, Adarsha Dugdhalaya compound since Saturday last.

ZANANA SHOW OF "NAVJEEVAN"

In response to a persistent demand from Bombay ladies, the management of the Bombay Talkies Ltd., and the Roxy Talkies have arranged to hold a special show of Bombay Talkies' popular picture "Nav Jeevan" now running in the fifth week at Roxy Talkies, for ladies only to-day (Thursday) afternoon at 1-30 p.m.

ERVAD BODE'S LECTURE

Under the auspices of the Co-ordinating Council of Zarathoshti Religious Bodies Ervad Framroze A. Bode will deliver a lecture in English on "Atash Niyaish-its significance and the explanation" to-day (Thursday), at 6-15 p.m. at the Sir J. J. Mody Memorial Hall, 134-136, Apollo Street, Museum East. At the end there will be questions and answers.

FIRST-AID CLASS

"A new class in First-Aid to the injured will be conducted by Dr. V. P. Kamat, M.B.B.S., on every Friday commencing from to-morrow, between the hours of 6-30 to 7-30 a.m. Members desirous of attending the class should give their names to the Honorary Secretary, First-Aid Department on or before the date and attend the class punctually.

AIR MAIL DELIVERY
BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Presidency Postmaster, Bombay, writes:—

Information has been received that the Southbound airplane is expected to arrive at Juhu to-day at 7 p.m. instead of 1 p.m. as usual. In consequence the mails are expected to be received at the G.P.O. at about 7-45 p.m. and the delivery of the correspondence received will be issued by the 8 a.m. delivery on the 27th instant.

LITERACY MEETING AT WORLI

Under the auspices of the Independent Labour Party Literacy Campaign committee, a public meeting will be held on Friday the 28th April at 8-30 p.m. opposite B.D.D. Chawls No. 95-96 at Worli.

Mr. N. M. Joshi M.L.A. and Vice-President of the Bombay Textile Labour Union Bombay will preside and among the speakers will be Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Principal Donde, Mr. D. V. Pradhan, Prof. Shah, Miss Godavari Gokhale and others.

VADNAGAR MANDAL'S LOANS AND SCHOLARSHIPS TO STUDENTS

The Jt. Hon. Secretaries V. N. M. Bombay, writes:—

The Vadnagara Nagar Mandal, Bombay, invites applications for loans to be advanced to the students of the community intending to prosecute studies after Matriculation at colleges and also for scholarships to students studying in schools upto Matriculation. Applications on Mandal's printed form should reach the Secretaries, at Mani Nagar Nivas, A/58 Pannalal Terraces, Grant Road, on or before 29th June 1939.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

When the senders of Inland greeting telegrams find that the existing stock phrases are unsuitable and desire to use their own phraseology, they will be permitted to do so on payment of 2 annas in addition to the class of message (express or ordinary). The senders of "De Luxe" telegrams must write before the address the indication "Lx", which will not be charged for.

Inland "De Luxe" telegrams are governed by the same rules as those pertaining to the class of message (express or ordinary) and are delivered on the same form and envelope as the Inland greeting telegram. The minimum cost of Inland "De Luxe" message will be:

Express Rs. 1-4-0 (1-2-0 plus 0-2-0).
Ordinary Rs. 0-11-0 (0-9-0 plus 0-2-0).

PROHIBITION MEETING AT BANDRA

Under the auspices of the Gandhi Seva Sena, a public meeting for Prohibition Propaganda will be held at the Municipal Urdu School, Turner Road, Bandra to-morrow (Friday), at 8 p.m. (S.T.) Miss Kamakoti Natarajan will preside.

There will also be a Magic Lantern Show by the Jivdaya Mandali on the occasion. If convenient another meeting will be held in the Harijan Quarters at the Pali Village on Saturday 29th April at 9 p.m. (S.T.).

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Tumhari Jeet" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Birth of Shivaji" Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Service Ltd." Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Going Places". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"Ride A Crooked Mile". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Sitara". Daily at 4-15 7 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Brahmachari' Time as usual.
KRISHNA—"Dushman" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Jungle King". Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m.
METRO—"Honolulu". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Daughter of Marathas". Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Her Last Desire" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m
NOVELTY—"Brahmachari" Time as usual
NEW EMPIRE—"Made for Each Other," Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Mother India" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Little Miss Broadway" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Maza Mulga" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Booloo" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Keep Smiling" To-day only at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Nav-Jeevan" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
SILVER TALKIE—"Heel Sayal" Daily at 1-45, 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Devata" Daily at 4-15 7-15 and 10 p.m.

Should India Join In War?

DEBATE AT NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

Under the auspices of the Nagpada Neighbourhood House Hindustani Debating Society there will be a public debate in the Hall of the House on "India must participate in the next war", to-day (Thursday), at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Delvi Naomi will move the proposition and Mr. Muzaffar Lucknave will oppose it. The public are invited to come and debate.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS.
Bombay, April 26.

The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Mr. T. E. Streatfield Secretary and Captain G. D. Chetwode Aide-de-Camp returned from Suryamal.

"B" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The ordinary meeting of the new Managing Committee of "B" Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Thursday), at 8-0 p.m. (S.T.) at the Committee's office.

"F" WARD CONGRESS

An urgent meeting of the council of management of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Thursday), at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Committee's office, Parel Poibavdi.

POSTAL NOTICE

Registered and Unregistered Packet Mails and Superscribed Regd. and Unregd. letters and postcards for Mauritius and all Correspondence for Reunion per Extra s.s. "Johan De Witt" via Madura, Colombo and Batavia will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 8-30 and 9 a.m. respectively on Monday the 1st instant.

LATE MARCHIONESS OF ABERDEEN
(From B.P.W.C.)

The Bombay Presidency Women's Council and the National Council of women in India condoled the death of Ishbel Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair, President of the I.C.W. for many years and its Hon. President since 1936.

SHIWAJI BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

The Birthday of Shree Shiwaji Maharaj was celebrated under the auspices of the Maratha Aiketchu Sabha at the Nirnaya Sagar Press, Kalbadevi on Monday evening: Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole presided on the occasion and Mr. A. N. Surve, Advocate, delivered a lecture on the life of Shiwaji.

A. R. P. CLASSES

Under the auspices of the Scouts Union Ambulance Centre St. John Ambulance Association classes will be conducted by Dr. Motiram V. Kothare in Air Raid Precaution in the Oriental High School, Kelewadi, Girgaum Road, on every Sunday at 3 p.m. (S.T.) commencing from Sunday the 30th instant. Persons desiring to attend should enlist their names with the Hon. Secretary G. S. Kothare on the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

RE-NAMING OF FERGUSSON ROAD AS KALISHANKER BAJPAI ROAD

The Hon. Secretary of the Worli Residents' Association, writes:—

On behalf of the Association, a deputation will wait upon the Leader of the Congress Party in the Bombay Municipal Corporation; with a view to request him regarding the re-naming of Fergusson Road as Kalishanker Bajpai Road and intimating him that the said proposition was moved for the first time in 1931 by Mr. I. S. Patel.

BAI JASKORE TRUST FUND BUNGALOWS

The Managing Trustee, "Bai Jaskore Trust Fund", writes:—

The meeting of the owners of the bungalow in Dumas, who reside in Bombay, will be held at the office of Bai Jaskore Trust Fund C/o. the Gold-Mohur Provident Insurance Co. Ltd., 22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, to-day (Thursday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to consider and decide regarding certain proposals submitted by the Development Officer Dumas, (Sachin State).

The Iran Consul (left) proposing the Toast of H. I. Majesty the King of Iran and the Royal bridal couple at the party held in the Iran Consulate, Bombay, on Tuesday night.

WOMEN THROUGH THE AGES

Mrs. Fozdar's Review Of The Evolution Of Her Status Through History

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Addressing a large gathering at the Baha'i Hall on "Women through the ages" Mrs. Shirin Fozdar the well known Baha'i worker traced the history of the rise and fall of women through a period of nearly five thousand years.

Mrs. Shirin in a learned speech observed that 5000 years ago India had produced women who led the world in the field of mathematics, literature poetry etc. But gradually man in the name of religion curtailed her liberties to such an extent as to make her man's chattel. She was the property of the father when a maid, of the husband when married, of the son when widowed. That was the status gives to a woman according to the Hindu religion.

The Budhists went even further and declared that a woman could not even hope to attain Nirvana unless she was born as a man. The Greek and the Romans in spite of their civilisation would be judged as barbarians by the present day women. They not only considered woman fit only for bearing and rearing children but held sway over her body and soul.

MONOGAMY AMONG PARSEES.

Mrs. Shirin said if custom is the base metal which is transformed into the coin of morality by the impress of religion on it, then in the absence of authentic Zoroastrian laws, one can safety presume that the polygamous Zoroastrian could not have believed in equal status for the weaker sex. The Parsi men merit approbation for voluntarily sacrificing their previleges by legislation, in the last century, enjoining monogamy on themselves thereby raising the status of their women.

The Jewish and Christian laws in connection with women are governed by the theory of Adam's fall through Eve. Woman being considered the source of all evil has been suppressed for centuries with an iron hand. The liberties enjoyed by the women of the West in this century is the result of their own struggle, which was necessitated by the complete lack of chivalry on the part of men.

Till the last century Mrs. Shirin observed the prophet of Islam held the unique place of raising the status of woman to a level unknown to her before. The ignorance of Muslim women, their suppression, and the frivolius indulgence in polygumy, can find no justification in the light of Islam.

FIRST SUFFREGETTE

But Baha'llah the modern prophet and founder of the Baha'i Faith raised woman in the last century to a pedastal which has yet to find its equal. Woman is made man's absolute equal. It was interesting, Mrs. Shirin declared, to know that the first woman suffregette in the world. who fought and died in this Cause was Quarratul Ain, the renowned and beautiful poetess of Iran and follower of Baha'u'llah. Later the women of the West awoke to their sense of responsibility. Fought and won the battle of freedom.

The women of India must rest assured that this is the age of woman, she alone through her intuition and peace loving nature can guide this chaotic world to a state of serenity and spiritual progress.

Amidst loud cheers Mrs. Shirin concluded with a warning to all those men who encouraged the suppression of women. She compared them to dead matter which would be swept away by the tide of progress into the sea of oblivion, never to be washed ashore again.

Roshenara Begum and Dashrat Buwa Mule who will perform in a concert on Sunday in aid of the Abdul Karim Khan Memorial Fund.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CONGRESS PARTY

Nominations For Committee Elections

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Congress Party in the Bombay Municipal Corporation had an hour's sitting "in camera" in the Congress House to-night, to nominate the party's candidates to contest seats in some of the city hospitals and the University in which the Corporation is represented. Mr. Mathradas Tricumji, leader of the Party presided.

ELECTION OF DY. LEADER

Before taking up nominations, the Party re-elected Dr. Mrs. Malini Sukhtankar as its Deputy Leader. The Deputy Leadership, it may be remembered, was vacant for some time in view of the resignation tendered by Dr. Mrs. Malini Sukhtankar. She stood for re-election to-day. There was no other candidate in the field.

WADIA MATERNITY HOSPITAL

For the two seats which the Corporation has in the Nowroji Wadia Maternity Hospital Committee, the Congress Corporators' Party nominated the following for contest:—Mr. K. A. Subramaniam and Dr. V. B. Gandhi.

The following nominees were set up for contesting the other committees:—

Messrs. I. S. Patel, G. N Desai and Gunvant Kapadia to contest three seats on the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute Committee.

WADIA HOSPITAL

Dr. Mrs. Malini Sukhtankar, Dr. D. T. Anklesaria, Mrs. Jaishri Raiji and Dr. T. R. Naravane to contest the four seats on the Bai Jerbai Wadia Hospital for children.

Mr. Mathradas Tricumji was the Party's nominee to contest one seat on the Bombay University Senate.

Minister Munshi Visits Museum

The Secretary, Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, writes:—

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, paid an official visit to the Prince of Wales Museum on Tuesday, last, when he was received by the Chairman, Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri and other Trustees, and the Secretary and Curators of the Museum.

The Home Minister was conducted by the Curators through the more important galleries of the Natural History, Art, and Archaeological Sections. He spent an hour in the Museum viewing the various exhibits with keen interest and was pleased with the exhibition. He concluded his visit after entering the remark in the Visitors' Book that the Museum "is an asset to Bombay".

Anniversary Of First Shankaracharya

The anniversary of the First Shankaracharya, propounder of the Adaita Vedanta doctrine was held at Vile Parle from April 18 to 24. Swami Kaivalyanando Saraswati delivered a course of six lectures on the Vedanta philosophy, touching its various aspects.

COUNTRY STEEPED IN ILLITERACY

Nurie's Appeal To Public At Koliwada Meeting

"After a century and a half of British rule in India, our country is still steeped in illiteracy; much of the degradation of our society, the rampant evils of our social structure and the weakness of our body-politic are traceable to the illiteracy of our people" observed the Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister for Public Works to the Government of Bombay, addressing a huge gathering at Koliwada, Colaba on Wednesday night in connection with the propaganda for literacy which is being conducted in the city.

Continuing Mr. Nurie said, that it was a matter of urgent importance to the country that this shocking state of affairs be mended, for no form of progress was possible to a people so long as they were not literate. Times were moving fast, and momentous events were taking place in the political life of the country and outside, and it was necessary that every man and woman kept in touch with the spirit of the times, and took an intelligent interests in the affairs of the world.

In this matter, the entire country was unanimous and it was a mistake to suppose that the literacy drive could interest only the Congress and the Congress-minded. There could be no division of opinion on the subject and it was the bounden duty of every person, to whichever political group he belonged to do his mite in its cause.

Concluding Mr. Nurie appealed to all to help their illiterate brothers and sisters by teaching them the Three R's.

Messrs. Jhabvala, R. F. Munshi and a few others also spoke.

THANA DISTRICT CONFERENCE

To Be Held At Bordi On May 28

(From Our Correspondent)
THANA, April 26.

The Thana District Congress Committee has circularised the Taluka Committees to enrol members for the Reception Committee of the District Political Conference, which is fixed to be held at Bordi on the 28th of May, 1939. Khadi and Industrial Exhibitions are also proposed to be held as adjuncts to the Conference.

The Dahanu Taluka Congress Committee has formed a Sub-Committee to arrange for the holding of the Conference.

UNION BANK SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT

The Union Bank of India has opened a Safe Deposit Vault which is situated in East India Cotton Association Building at Kalbadevi Road. The vault which is air-conditioned provides safety and security against fire and burglary. Depositing and removing valuables in the vault entail very little trouble or waste of time.

The working hours when the vault will remain open on all week-days are from 9 a.m. to 7 p. m., on Sundays and Bank holidays from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Prohibition Propaganda Funds

Persons intending to hold meetings meant for raising funds for Prohibition Propaganda, in the city and suburbs of Bombay, should consult the Secretary of the Prohibition Propaganda Board, Secretariat, Bombay, appointed by the Government of Bombay, beforehand.

HEADACHE AFTER HEADACHE

Now She's Free From Them

A woman writes—"I would like everyone who suffers from headaches to try Kruschen Salts. Before taking Kruschen I was hardly ever free from a headache. But since I have been taking it regularly I have hardly had a headache, for which I am very thankful, for headaches can make one feel quite ill. I have been taking that small dose of Kruschen every morning in a glass of warm water, before my breakfast, and I feel so well."—(Mrs.) A.E.D.

How do you deal with headaches? Do you just take something to deaden the pain, without getting rid of the trouble which causes the pain? Thousands do, despite the medical profession's warning cry of "Don't!" Such makeshift methods simply suppress the symptoms of headaches. They merely numb the nerves and leave the underlying cause to look after itself. And it only obtains a firmer grip.

Headaches can generally be traced to a disordered stomach and to the unsuspected retention in the system of stagnating waste material which poisons the blood. Remove these poisons—prevent them forming again—and you'll never have to worry any more. And that is just how Kruschen Salts bring swift and lasting relief from headaches. Kruschen Salts aid Nature to cleanse your body completely of all clogging waste matter.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

SONAPUR & TADWADI SLUM CLEARANCE SCHEME

Poorer Classes Accommodation Scheme Abandoned

The Improvements Committee has modified the Slum Clearance Scheme of Sonapur and Tadwadi Street which was estimated at Rs. 3,95,870 exclusive of interest and sinking fund charges.

The Commissioner had submitted a scheme for the clearance of the small slum area at the junction of Tadwadi and Sonapur Street comprising about 2,414 square yards and consisting of in all 12 houses with a population roughly estimated at 500. Most of the houses in the locality are rickety, ill-ventilated and ill-lighted and either have no plinth or have their floor below the street level, some of the rooms being also deficient as regards height and floor area. The Commissioner therefore considered this area a suitable one for clearance by the method of wholesale acquisition and demolition. The total net cost of this slum clearance scheme will come to about Rs. 1,12,200 exclusive of interest and sinking fund charges on the capital outlay upto the date of completion.

Further, the Commissioner suggested that as the area comprised in this scheme lies in the heart of a congested and important locality where there is a great demand for single-room tenements and as it would be necessary to demolish about 61 tenements and 11 shops, it is advisable to utilise the whole of the land that will be available, to provide a housing scheme for the poorer classes. He therefore proposed to construct a permanent chawl consisting of a ground and three upper floors with 120 single-rooms and 4 shops at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,06,270. The combined cost of the two schemes will thus come to about Rs. 3,95,870 exclusive of interest and sinking fund charges. The anticipated recoupment will be about Rs. 3,200 from the sale of materials of buildings and the annual net income of Rs. 7,490 from the permanent chawl.

The Improvements Committee recommended to modify the scheme as regards Tadwadi Street. The Poorer Classes Accommodation Scheme has been abandoned and the surplus land will be sold to private individuals for building purposes.

Dr. C. S. Patel For 'Varsity Senate

Dr. Chunibhai S. Patel, M. B., L.R.C.P. (Lond.) F.R.C.S. (Eng.), Consulting Surgeon, Bombay, is contesting the election for a seat in the Senate of the University of Bombay from the Registered Graduates Constituency.

Students' Clash With Zemindar's Men

(From Our Correspondent).
PATNA: April 26.

A student-Zamindar clash is reported from Ganjour, Monghyr District.

It is said that trouble started with an altercation between a zemindar's men and some school boys in a playground.

Section 144 was enforced, but later it was withdrawn.

Efforts for settlement were made but it is reported the zemindar refused to agree to arbitration.

It is alleged that the zemindar's men assaulted the students.

Cases and counter-cases have been filed.

Telephone No. 22037 Telegrams: "CHRONICLE."
Post Box 327. Registered No. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1939

CHALLENGE TO CONGRESS

The House of Lords had little difficulty in passing the second reading of the Government of India Act Amending Bill, for by that Bill the British Government and their agent, the constitutionally irresponsible Government of India, will lose little but gain much at the expense of the Provincial Governments. As the draft Bill was not published in India before it was introduced in Parliament a few days ago, it has not yet received here the attention it deserves, and it is only now that we learn that the Bill has been introduced in spite of the majority of the Provincial Governments being opposed to its most important provisions. The Bill is artfully drafted and is like a bitter pill sugar-coated. The sugar-coating consists in clearing, in favour of Provincial Governments, the doubts about their control over Provincial Universities and their competence to levy taxes on road vehicles and on the consumption or sale of electricity. Probably in doing this the Government have only made a virtue of necessity. In any case what matters most is that inside the sugar-coating is the bitter pill in the shape of more encroachment by the Central Government on the powers of the Provincial Governments.

Killing Autonomy

This encroachment is through clause 4 of the Bill which seeks to widen the powers of the Central Government under section 102 of the Act in dealing with an emergency like war. That section gives the Central Legislature power to legislate on any subject including the subjects in the Provincial List in such an emergency. But it does not give the central executive the corresponding control over the Provincial Executives. The new Bill gives that power and gives it with a vengeance. For it is not merely the Central Executive that derives dictatorial powers from the Bill. Even its subordinate officers are given similar powers over Provincial Governments in various spheres. This means reducing Provincial Ministries to a nullity and also to humiliate them in the name of emergency. Yet Lord Zetland seriously remarks that the Bill introduces no new principle but only slightly extends the powers of the Central Executive by imposing upon it responsibilities intended by the present Act but omitted from it through oversight. Is it conceivable that during all the long years when the present constitution was being forged by the British Government with the help of any number of conferences, committees and sub-committees of experts important powers of the Central Executive to deal with emergencies could be omitted through oversight? All important emergencies were anticipated and provided against. War could not possibly have escaped notice or the necessary safeguards against it. The powers now proposed to be given to the Central Executive were deliberately withheld from it as it was thought that either the Central Government should secure the co-operation of the autonomous Provincial Governments within the four corners of the Constitution or the Governor-General should suspend it under Section 45 and carry on the administration. The present Bill kills autonomy in the time of war but keeps up the appearance of constitutional Government. This subterfuge may suit the interests of the British but will not be tolerated by India.

Violation Of Gentleman's Agreement

It is clear that the Bill is a reply to the Congress policy of not allowing a rupee or a man for British imperialist wars. It is an attempt to coerce Congress Ministers to forswear this policy and cooperate with British Government by supplying them with men and money for their wars. And inasmuch as the Bill violates the principle of the Act by conferring upon the Central Executive powers deliberately withheld from it in the Act, it is a violation of the Gentleman's Agreement between the Congress and the British Government. For both these reasons it will be impossible for the Congress to submit tamely to the imposition of the new war policy. Let the British Government make any laws they like on paper. To the people of India the Congress resolutions constitute the higher law, and the Congress resolution on British Imperialist wars expressly provides. "No credits must be voted for such a war and voluntary subscriptions and war loans must not be supported and all other war preparations resisted." The present Bill is a challenge to the Congress. And the Congress is prepared to accept the challenge. The Congress perhaps needed a stimulus to more intensive agitation. The impending war and Government's war legislation provide such a stimulus.

Realistic Warning

If what Sir Neville Henderson, the British Ambassador to Germany, is charged with is a special "warning," the Nazis are resorting to an amusing, if not ingenuous, method of dealing with it. The unfortunate Ambassador simply cannot deliver it because neither Herr Hitler nor even Herr von Ribbentrop has so far been available for the purpose! But if the Nazis can thus evade, for sometime, a diplomatic warning, they cannot escape the grimly realistic warning which the British budget constitutes. It is a war budget and truly sensational. The proposed expenditure on defence marks an increase of no less than 100 per cent. over expenditure in 1938-39. It certainly offers circumstantial proof that Britain is in earnest, that she means business now and that the policy of "realism and appeasement" is a thing of the past. This unmistakable illustration of a grim resolve has been quite rightly welcomed by countries afraid of aggression against their security by the Rome-Berlin Axis. They will, of course, have yet to watch Mr. Chamberlain notwithstanding the present activities of the British Government. But, as we have pointed out before, it is now almost impossible for the British Premier to defy British opinion, the anti-aggression States and President Roosevelt. The combination is much too over-whelming for him.

Equally sensational is the decision of the British Government to introduce a measure of conscription immediately. The decision is said to have been influenced by War-office experts and by representations from abroad, particularly France, and it has been received with great satisfaction in Paris. This is quite natural because it strengthens both British 'bona-fides' and the potential strength of the anti-aggression front. But there is a catch also in the decision. Labour has declared its uncompromising opposition to conscription and has good reasons for doing so. The history of the last war has taught it that the governing classes of Britain exploit her manpower and deprive the population, that is, the working class, of its industrial rights without any compensating advantages. Labour suffers and the capitalist class reaps the benefits and the profits. Labour has evidently not forgotten the last war and Mr. Chamberlain's decision is all the more suspect because it has been taken in deliberate breach of his own solemn undertaking that conscription would not be adopted in peace time. If the British Government are honest and genuinely believe that they are taking this measure in the national interest, they ought to impose an equal sacrifice on their own class too. If the manpower of the poor is to be conscripted, why not the wealth of the rich too, as has been suggested by a Liberal Member of Parliament? But, in the meantime, the British budget and conscription are a timely warning to Herr Hitler, more grave and more grim than Sir Neville Henderson's message.

End This Disgrace

In explaining the Bombay Congress Municipal Party's programme to the Indian progressive group on Tuesday Mr. Mathuradas Tricumji, the Leader of the Party, made a most encouraging statement that two letters from the Government were now before the Corporation, whose effect might be that by April 1, 1940, primary education would be free and compulsory in all the seven wards of the city. It has far too long been a disgrace to the city, which claims to be the first and perhaps the rishest city in India, that it cannot boast of compulsory primary education in more than two wards. This is all the more disgraceful since Bombay is easily the heaviest taxed city in the country. A few years hence the city will have adult franchise. If this great reform is to be the success it deserves to be, elementary education for both children and adults must be made universal without any further delay.

Prohibition In India

(By M. P. Vyas)

II.

Next comes the Province of Bihar with an area of 69,348 sq. miles and a population of more than 31 millions. The Excise Revenue of the Province is more than Rs. 10 millions. The total revenue of the Province is more than Rs. 50 millions. This mean that the excise revenue forms nearly 20 per cent of its total revenue.

The Government has entered upon the policy of Prohibition by declaring Saran and Purneah Districts Dry from 1st April 1938. Nearly 500 liquor shops were declared closed in the District of Purneah. In the current year areas of Ranchi, Hajipur, Burmu, Mandar, Ormanjhi and Angara, will go Dry.

Central Provinces

This Province has an area of 99,920 sq miles with a population of 15 1|2 millions souls. The total revenue of this Province is Rs. 47 millions. The excise revenue derived from intoxicants is Rs. 6 millions. Thus the revenue from the consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs forms nearly 14 per cent of the total revenue of the Province.

The Government of this Province declared from 1st January, 1938, the following districts Dry:—

1. Saugor District.
2. Narsingpur Sub-Division, Hoshingabad District.
3. Akot Taluka.
4. Hinganghat.
5. Badura District.
6. Katmi Mukri-Jubbulpur District.

From 1st January 1939, the following Districts were declared Dry:—

1. Akola District.
2. Wardha District.

A Prohibition Act was enacted and put into force from 1st April 1938.

Assam

This Province has 55,014 sq. miles of area and a population of more than 8 1|2 millions. The total revenue of the Province of Assam is Rs. 28 millions. Of these Rs. 4 1|2 millions is derived from Excise. It means that the revenue derived from the drink and drugs evils forms nearly 16 per cent of the total Revenue.

Congress Ministry was formed in Assam in the latter part of 1938. In the current year Prohibition will be introduced in certain parts of this Province. Opium is to be banished from Assam within two years. Government is making plans to care for the resulting patients.

Orissa

The Province comprises of 32,681 sq. miles with a population of more than 8 millions. Its total revenue amounts to Rs. 19 millions, out of this Rs. 2 millions are derived from drink and drugs evil. Thus the excise revenue nearly 12 per cent of the total revenue.

Balasore District went Dry from 15th October 1938. The Government has in view the closing down of all opium shops from April 1939.

North-West Frontier

The Province comprises of 13,513 sq. miles with a population of 2 1|2 millions. Its excise revenue is 9 lacs compared with 180 lacs of total revenue. It works out as 5 per cent of the total revenue. Dera-Ismail-Khan District of the Province was declared Dry on 1st April, 1938, partial Prohibition was introduced in two other Districts. The remaining part of the Province will come under Prohibition within a very short time. The Government of the Province has declared its intention to do away with all the revenue derived from drink and drugs in immediate future.

The above are the eight provinces administered by the Congress Ministries.

The following are the three

(Continued on Page 8 Col. 6)

GOA LOTTERIES

Real Character Of The Institution

(By A British Indian Correspondent.)

The assurance given by the Bombay Finance Minister in the Council of State that action would be taken to prevent the systematic drain of money out of our province that foreign lotteries cause or to tax them if they cannot be stopped will be received with great relief by all those who have realized the real extent and capacity to harm of the evil.

Oldest Monopoly

Amongst these lotteries, the most important is the group licensed by the Portuguese Indian Government:

(1) Santa Casa da Misericordia de Goa.

(2) Hospicio do Sagrado Coracao de Maria.

(3) Asilio da Nossa Senhora des Milagres

and they have monopolised a highly lucrative business mostly in British territory long before the Irish Hospital lottery came into existence. The first two of these institutions issue 13 lotteries each year with a capital of Rs. 25,00,000.

These lotteries, although their operations are carried out mainly in Bombay city and the province yield a substantial sales tax to the Goa Government—according to the statement of accounts published for 1935-36 (18 months) by the 'Santa Casa' it reaches the figure of Rs. 1,75,000.

The Governments of Madras and Sind have already taken measures to stop the free circulation of these foreign lotteries which are promoted for the distinct benefit of a sectarian-racial minority in Portuguese India and profit only the Goa authorities; and the urgency of similar action being taken in Bombay is conveyed when we review this lottery system.

Racial Basis

The apologists of the lotteries monopoly plead that the profits accrued to it are used for charitable purposes. But the facts of the situation clearly prove that the term 'charity' is used to mean a group of vested interests that represent an insignificant racial minority which the rulers of Portuguese India protect in a special manner.

The 'Santa Casa' is a Catholic congregation monopolised by Europeans and 'descendants of Europeans', as the Portuguese racial-scients qualify "so far as there is no crossing with individuals of the native races of the colonies" and is supposed to have been founded by Albuquerque. The irony of the situation is that we, British Indians and, ethnologically, brothers of the native races of the colonies' contribute to the profits of lakhs for the, in many respects, exclusive benefit of the descendants of Europeans'.

Although the congregation possesses landed property, it lives chiefly on the lotteries as the contribution made by its membership amounted only Rs. 2,544 during the 18 months under review. As against that the commission paid to lotteries agents and sub-agents amounted to Rs. 2,56,660.

Charity Abroad

The 'Santa Casa' maintains a hospital at the cost of Rs. 2,20,000 which treated 1,590 patients out of which 343 were Europeans and 'descendants of Europeans' the total number of whose population is 3,000 out of that of the 'natives' (that is ourselves) of 6,00,000. The members are entitled to special privileges of patients. The number of Hindus was 166 in a population that is numerically predominantly Hindu. A lakh of Rupees was spent on widows and orphans of the 'descendants of Europeans' housed in palatial 'Retirements' while the 'Natives' wander all over the world in search of a living and are abandoned to poverty, unemployment and every description of misery which the report of the Government Committee established in Bombay graphically describes:

> ....a sea of human faces, faces stamped by wretchedness poverty and suffering. A woman too old to work, another one abandoned by her husband with the care of several children people who do not know what might be two meals a day, men and women ailing of body and mind, all telling their misfortunes.....
>
> In tragic contrast to this picture, the lottery organization erects a fencing wall for one of the 'Retirements' which cost Rs. 2,16,000! It spends Rs. 1,09,186 on the dowries, pensions and charities the greatest benefit of which goes to the racial minority members who are also granted loans of money for building houses.

Lottery Propaganda

It would be fair to admit that some money is contributed, the benefit of which goes to the 'natives' and to medical institutions like the Leper Asylum and Lunatic Asylum. But it represents a fraction of the lion's share allotted to the 'descendants of Europeans' and classes differentiated on a sectarian basis.

The 'Hospicio' of Margao, too, is not so pronouncedly racial although as a rule, the Hindus remain outside the scope of its benefits: and we have to remember that Hindus as well as Christians in the largest numbers constitute the masses of Goa living under a feudal social system incorporated in a foreign rule that is admittedly racialistic and imperialistic.

The statement of accounts under review also shows that a large sum of money, is spent on 'propaganda,' that is to say carried on in British territory to silence criticism of the monopoly; and various institutions and individuals also naturally carry on activities calculated to protect the monopoly of that financially benefits them, let us underline the fact, at the cost of the 'natives of the colonies' and the 'natives of the British colonies', that is, people who buy the lottery tickets and lubricate the administrative, ideological and political machinery of the imperialist rule.

Case For Prohibition

In the face of this situation it is necessary to demand that the lotteries should be prohibited not taxed in the British territory. The present writer has no objection to favour foreign lotteries if they are established for the cause of real charity or alleviation of human suffering which knows no racial distinction. We, the 'natives of colonies' and their cousins in India, inherit a culture and a civilization that inculcate in our blood the instinct of human understanding—the Chinese are perhaps another such race Even a stranger finds the evidence of this instinct amongst the poorest, downtrodden people of Goa....But do these lotteries practise charity in any real sense of the term? The official report of one

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

ANTI-BRITISH OUTRAGE

An outrage—it is nothing less—by a Japanese blue jacket in Shanghai has resulted in the tragic death of the British President of the local Lister Institute of Technical Education and serious injuries to his wife and to a British sergeant. This is not all. Twenty-five blue jackets subsequently came to the hospital demanding to see the victims. They were refused admittance to the room where the lady was being operated upon. Whereupon a Japanese Officer slapped an English Assistant Commissioner of Police and Japanese Naval Commander "arrived and went to Mrs. Lillie's room despite requests not to do so". In view of these subsequent developments the original crime of the Japanese blue jacket pales into insignificance. But will Britain take any action commensurate with the seriousness of the outrage? We fear not. With realistic if not Christian charity Britain will be satisfied with the usual apology and another of the many chapters of Japanese outrages will be duly closed.

GOVERNMENT'S INDIFFERENCE

The Governing Body of the Training Ship "Dufferin" has rightly objected to the recent remark of the Government of India's Commerce Secretary, that "people sometimes are apt now to talk as if the object of the Dufferin Training Ship was to train men, not for the Indian Mercantile Marine, but for the British Mercantile Marine and to make a grievance of it if the British Mercantile Marine do not take these people to train." The remark suggests that India has no claims whatsoever on the British ships trading on the coasts of India. But it is perfectly fair for the people of India to demand that these ships should receive a due number of qualified cadets of the "Dufferin". The pity of it is that the Government of India do not press the demand on British ships, nor are they doing anything worth mentioning to develop an Indian Mercantile Marine.

PETROL PRICES

On the non-official day in the Punjab Assembly the other day Syed Amjad Ali Shah put the following questions:

(a) Whether the official price of petrol in Lahore before the 1st of April was Re. 1-9-0 per gallon.

(b) That in actual practice the price paid for petrol in Lahore by the consumers before the 1st of April was Re. 1|8 per gallon.

(c) That between the 1st and the 19th of April the price of petrol in Lahore was increased from Re. 1|8 to Re. 1|9 although the tax levied by Government had not come into force.

(d) That the price of petrol in Lahore since the 9th April is Re. 1-10-3 per gallon.

(e) That although Government had only levied a tax of Re. 0-1-3 per gallon the price in Lahore has gone up by Re. 0-2-3 per gallon.

(f) If so, is Government considering to take any action to stop this profiteering by the petrol company and thereby remove the legitimate grievances of the public?

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT'S MOVE

Replying to the question the Hon. Mr. Manohar Lal, Finance Minister, admitted that the official price of petrol in Lahore before April 1 was Re. 1-8-0 per gallon. It was believed that petrol was sold at a number of petrol pumps at the rate of Re. 1-8-0 per gallon. Steps had now been taken by wholesale companies to insist on their agents sary. In this connection it will 1|9 per gallon. The Minister agreed about the rise in price and said that Government viewed with grave concern any form of profiteering in essential commodities where it might be proved to exist and would consider the desirability of taking such steps as were within their power to prevent such profiteering, should that seem to be necessary. In this connection it will also be of interest to note that the oil companies operating in Punjab have now lowered their dealer's commission from 2 annas to 1 anna per gallon that the Punjab Government are seriously considering the fixation of price of petrol and a bill providing for this, the Punjab Motor Spirit (Regulation of Prices) Bill of 1939, has already been introduced in the Punjab Assembly.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

The pedagogue's rule often works both ways.

Sickness is sometimes a mask worn by laziness.

Humbugs are gilded coins of plausibility from the mint of deception.

The more a man tries to prove that he isn't a fool the more he proves he is.

Don't think because a man never knows what he can do until he tries that it's always expedient to try.

If ot the age of two a child does not know whether it says to cry or not it will never set the world on fire.

WITHOUT COMMENT

Germany will not be found neglecting her own safety and will continue to watch with the greatest attention the activities of international war-mongers.

Teh "Schwartzes Corps", the organ of Herr Hitler's Blackguards, states in a leading article that Germany must win the war "which might be forced upon her."

—Berlin message.

* * * *

"I am defeated", Mahatma Gandhi is reported to have told Darbar Virawala.

What we are certain of, on the other hand, is that Darbar Virawala will accept it as a victory for himself.

* * * *

Speaking in the Lords on the amendments designed to deprive Provincial Government of their powers in the event of an emergency Lord Zetland paid a tribute to the cordial and helpful attitude of the Punjab and Bengal Governments.

We have great pleasure in forwarding this well-deserved tribute to Mr. M. A. Jinnah and the All-India Muslim League.

* * * *

Lord Zetland "could not say exactly how many provincial Governments expressed dissent to clause four, but it could safely be said that a majority expressed apprehension regarding its inclusion in the Bill".

And we can quite safely appreciate his difficulty in referring to a 9 to 2 majority in exact terms

* * * *

Mr. Jinnah says: "The Muslim League is willing to help in the solution of the Shia-Sunni internecine quarrel if those who are leading the parties call a truce and refer the matter to us."

Otherwise, of course, it is no part of the duties of the Muslim League, so busy in organising and serving the Musalmans, to interest itself in an internecine quarrel among Muslims.

* * * *

Not At Home!

According to British papers Sir Nevile Henderson is the bearer of a special message to the German Government and has asked for an immediate interview with Herr Hitler.

The joke is that Herr Hitler and even von Ribbentrop have so far remained inaccessible and, as Berlin hints, "there is at the moment no knowing when he will be able to deliver it"!

The ingenious resourcefulness of the Nazis is really admirable.

* * * *

But we can't help sympathising with the British Ambassador who rushed all the way to Berlin with a warning which he cannot find anyone to deliver to.

By the way, hadn't he better try the telephone?

* * * *

"Judging from its press, London", suggests a Nazi paper, "is in much greater hurry than Berlin to renew the threads of the conversations with Berlin."

Looks like it as a matter of fact. But whether fortunately or unfortunately, yet remains in the lap of the gods, Chamberlain and Halifax.

* * * *

Penalties up to five years' imprisonment and a fine of £60 are provided in a French decree for suppressing foreign propaganda.

If Sir Samuel Hoare copies this decree—and enforces it in earnest—Sir John Simon may be able to raise at least £600,000 from this source.

* * * *

General Franco attended recently at Seville his first bull fight since the start of the civil war.

This deprivation was undoubtedly a remarkable self-sacrifice on the part of a man like the gallant General.

* * * *

Father: "I think I'll retire from the business next year and let you carry on".

Son: "Why not carry on for a few more years, and then we'll both be able to retire at the same time?"

* * * *

"What's the matter with your feet?"

"I got corns."

"Why don't you do something for'em?"

"Why should I? They never do anything for me! Let'em suffer."

Londoners Fully Prepared For Sacrifices

Budget Proposals Thrown In Background

LABOUR OPPOSES COMPULSION: HALF-A-MILLION EXPECTED TO BE RELEASED IMMEDIATELY FOR SERVICE

LONDON, April 26

STREAMER headlines blazoned Government's reported decision to introduce a measure of conscription, but the news came too late hitherto to alter the prevailing editorial comment on the buaget.

Displacement of the budget from the leading position of the news pages gave late night workers and West End revellers their second stern reminder within a few hours of the seriousness of the time through which Britain is passing.

At the same time the shock was not great for Londoners had been fully prepared, reading both signs and warnings in the press for the last few days, for further sacrifices affecting not only their pockets.

UNANIMITY OF OPINION

Speculation among political correspondents on what Government is planning shows unanimity of certain essentials, although there is not entire Agreement about the age group stated to be contemplated.

IT IS AGREED THAT YOUNG MEN BELIEVED TO BE AFFECTED WILL SERVE A SHORT PERIOD IN THE REGULAR ARMY—THREE OR FOUR MONTHS—AND THEN BE DRAFTED INTO TERRITORIAL ARMY UNITS.

THE LIST OF RESERVED OCCUPATIONS ANNOUNCED AT THE TIME OF THE ISSUE OF THE NATIONAL SERVICE HANDBOOK SINCE ADDED TO IS CONSIDERED LIKELY TO BE REVISED IN ORDER TO FREE THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER OF MEN, PROBABLY SOME HALF A MILLION, IF AN AGE GROUP OF 18 TO 20 IS CONTEMPLATED.

Some reports assert that the necessary Bill will not be rushed through the House but will be the subject of some debate.

Much reference is made to representations from abroad, particularly France, and War Office experts having influenced Government's reported decision in addition to the admitted seriousness of the international situation.

Both the "Daily Express" and the "Daily Mail" give unreserved support to the reported step in brief editorials.

Comments in the provincial press for the most are reserved pending clarification of the position.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF LABOUR MET YESTERDAY AND REAFFIRMED ITS UNCOMPROMISING OPPOSITION TO CONSCRIPTION. A RESOLUTION, ADOPTED, EXPRESSES THE CONVICTION THAT THE VOLUNTARY SYSTEM IS PROVIDING AND CAN CONTINUE TO PROVIDE ALL THE MANPOWER NECESSARY FOR EFFECTIVE NATIONAL DEFENCE AND THE PROPER FULFILMENT OF OBLIGATIONS OF MUTUAL ASSISTANCE IN A COLLECTIVE SYSTEM OF RESISTANCE TO AGGRESSION.

CONSCRIPTION OF WEALTH

Before the Commons rose shortly before midnight, having approved the formal resolutions giving effect to budget proposals, the Opposition Liberal member, Mr. Mander, raised the question of conscription of wealth with special reference to the reported decision of Government to introduce conscription of manpower. He declared he could not believe the report that Government were to bring in a measure of conscription of manpower because this would be "a deliberate breach of faith."—Reuter.

King Receives Chamberlain

The King received Mr. Chamberlain at the Buckingham Palace to-night, the audience lasting an hour.

Mr. Chamberlain is expected to announce in the Commons on Thursday in reply to a question that alternative arrangements are being made in case the King and Queen are unable to travel to Canada in the "Repulse". In the meantime all arrangements are going forward on the assumption that Their Majesties will travel in the "Repulse".

The Imperial State Crown will after all not be taken to Canada, it is authoritatively learned. It has been suggested that His Majesty might prorogue Canadian Parliament while in Ottawa and in those circumstances the King would have worn the Crown. Now it is unlikely that the prorogation date of the Dominion Parliament will fit in with this arrangement.

Bartlett Interviews Gafencu

Discounting inevitability of war M. Gafencu interviewed by Mr. Vernon Bartlett, M.P. and diplomatic correspondent of the "News Chronicle" declares "I for one refuse to believe that we cannot find a common language in which to discuss the possibilities of peace."

Mr. Bartlett himself writes that he believes that M. Gafencu was the first Foreign Minister to visit Berlin in recent months without being persuaded to sign some documents which limited his country's independence.

"One hopes that his colleague of the Balkan Pact and Little Entente M. Markovitch who is visiting Berlin will remember that notable precedent".

European situation generally, and the position in the Balkans in particular, have been thoroughly reviewed as also the position arising from the British guarantee to Rumania.

It is understood it was agreed that there would be no purpose at present in Rumania making the guarantee reciprocal.

Implications of the present Anglo-Russian discussions and of Rumanian attitude towards receiving military assistance from Russia were also discussed and M. Gafencu reported on his conversations with Herr Hitler and Herr Von Ribbentrop.

Age For Conscription

It is understood that the age-group contemplated as the first step in Government's conscription plans is eighteen to twenty.

The Commons agreed to the Budget tobacco, films, sugar and other resolutions.

Halifax-Gafencu Talks

Further conversations were held between M. Gafencu and Lord Halifax in the Foreign Office in the afternoon. No official intimation of the course and scope of the talks has yet been given, but it is expected that a Communique will be issued to-morrow.

In the meantime, says Reuters diplomatic correspondent, there is reason to believe that arrangements have been made for extension to Rumania of facilities under an exports credits scheme to enable Rumania to increase materially her exports to Britain.

It is believed that the question of supply of arms to Rumania was also discussed.—Reuter.

Russia Not Asking For Anglo-French Commitment In Far East

While details of Russia's counter-proposals have been kept secret, it is definitely known here that they do not touch the Far East; but they are more far-reaching than the original Anglo-French proposals which dealt only with Turkey, Rumania and Poland.

French Ambassador Leaves For Berlin

The Ambassador, M. Coulondre, left for Berlin in the evening in order to resume his post.—Reuter.

Denmark's Military Preparations

1938 Class Being Recalled To Army Service

COPENHAGEN, April 25.

THE WAR MINISTER ANNOUNCES THAT BETWEEN 70,000 AND 80,000 MEN ARE BEING RECALLED FOR ARMY SERVICE. THEY BELONG TO THE 1938 CLASS.

A further thousand men belonging to various classes are being called for naval service. These steps have been taken in accordance with the decision to increase the number of trained troops to normal strength. At present there are only a few trained men with colours apart from summer recruits.—Reuter.

SPECIAL POWERS TO MEET WAR CRISIS

BRUSSELS, April 26.

The Commission appointed to examine special powers for National Defence asked by M Pierlot has adopted them by 16 votes to 20. Socialist members voted against the adoption. Finance Minister, M. Gutt announced that he is completely against devaluation of Belga.—Reuter.

50 JEWS AND 50 "MARXISTS" ARRESTED

Sequel To Alleged Assault On German Soldiers

PRAGUE, April 26.

The authorities have arrested 50 Jews and 50 "Marxists" at Pilsen as a reprisal of a number of cases of alleged assaults with liquid acid against German soldiers. It is reported that an ex-Mayor of Pilsen and a Director of the Skoda Works are among the arrested.—Reuter.

NEW BATTLESHIP TO BE LAUNCHED ON MAY 3

LONDON, April 26.

The battleship "Prince of Wales" which will be launched on May 3, will be appreciably faster than "Newson" and "Rodney".

The "Prince of Wales" is a sistership of "King George the Fifth" and will have a displacement of 35 thousand tons.

Her main armament will consist of ten fourteen inch guns, and secondary armament of 16 five-and-a-quarter-inch guns and also numerous smaller guns She will carry aircraft and will have a complement of officers nd men of about 1,500.—Reuter.

"NO MENACE FROM REICH"

Turkey's Reply To Hitler's Query

ISTANBUL, April 26.

Turkey has replied in the negative to the German inquiry whether she considered herself menaced by the Reich.—Reuter.

NEW AIR SERVICE BETWEEN BERLIN AND ISTANBUL FROM 1ST JUNE

ANKARA, April 26.

The Minister for Transport Mr. Tchetinkaya and a representative of a German airline have signed an agreement for a regular commercial air service between Berlin and Istanbul starting on June 1st, which will connect the Turkish Air Services with the International Airways system.—Reuter.

Germany Informed About Conscription Plans

BERLIN, April 26.

It is understood Sir Nevile Henderson has informed the Secretary of State, Herr Weizaecr of the British Government's intentions regarding conscription when the Ambassador called at the Foreign Office this afternoon. —Reuter.

SCOTTISH T.U.C. ADJOURNS

The Scottish Trade Union Council adjourned dramatically for an hour on the conscription issue. The General Council announced that it regarded the position so serious that it wished to have a meeting to discuss the question.

The British Trade Union Chiefs are also meeting in a conference this afternoon for a discussion of the situation.—Reuter.

INDIANS ALLOWED TO COMPETE

Chinnadurai's Protest Tells

LONDON, April 26.

Indian Davis Cup players have been the subject of a lot of bother.

Their English representative Chinnadurai interviewed by Reuter said that he entered four players for the British hard-courts championships, but the tournament Committee only accepted Mohammed and thought others were insufficiently good enough. Thereupon, Durai as a protest withdrew Mohammed who was in agreement with the action.

Durai said British authorities will not be competent judges of the qualifications of the other three as they had never competed in England and they should have been guided by the choice of competent Indian selectors.

After Durai had cancelled all arrangements for Indians to compete at Bournemouth, an official of the English Lawn Tennis Association telephoned saying that the Tournament Committee had reconsidered the matter and allowed Indians to compete, an offer, which Durai accepted.

This communication followed an earlier proposition when the Committee informed Durai that they were prepared to allow Mohammed and the best of the other three to compete but would have an answer immediately as the draw was due to be made.

In the first round, Mohammed plays R. J. Ritchie; Savoor Dinc-Phail, Azim Wittmann and Ahmed, C. M. Jones.—Reuter.

TRADE UNION LEADERS AT 10 DOWNING STREET

Chamberlain Speaks About Conscription

LONDON, April 26.

The Cabinet sat for just over an hour and a half. Soon after the Cabinet dispersed, members of the Trade Union Council's general Council arrived at No. *10 Downing Street; they had been invited by Mr. Chamberlain to hear the Government decisions regarding compulsory national service. With Mr. Chamberlain at the meeting with Labour chiefs were Mr. Hore-Belisha. Lord Halifax and Mr. Brown.

Mr. Chamberlain informed Labour leaders that Government's conscription decision followed pressure by Continental Powers with whom Britain is in agreement regarding Defence. The Premier intimated that the Government would call up in the first instance men aged twenty to twenty-one. These would serve for six months in the Regular Army, whereafter they would have choice of being transferred to Army Reserves or Territorials. Approximately 200,000 would be affected and there would be no class distinctions. They would also have the same training irrespective of rank and there would be no exemptions except on medical grounds.

Sir Walter Citrine, General Secretary, Trades Union Congress referred Mr. Chamberlain to the Government's broken pledges on the conscription issue and gave the Trade Union Council's . view that conscription even in a limited form was impracticable because of the effect on industry.—Reuter.

ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION

LONDON, April 25.

Altogether over 1,200 illegal Jewish immigrants were prevented from landing in Palestine between February 15 and April 15. Mr. MacDonald told the questioners in the Commons; 269 were abroad the steamer "Sandu" which was ofdered to return to Constanza after the Jewish Agency had supplied the passengers with food and the port authorities had supplied drinking water; 710 mostly German Jews intending to land clandestinely on April 2 from the steamer "Aster" were similarly dealt with after five sick passengers disembarked for medical treatment.

Two-fifty others were prevented from landing from the steamer "Assimi" on April 11.

Six of the 80 who succeeded in landing before the ship was captured are under arrest. 182 passengers arriving in a steamer on April 15, who frustrated attempts to compel the vessel to leave the port are being removed to quarantine awaiting prosecution.

Mr. MacDonald gave assurance that in future illegal immigrants will be supplied necessary food and water for their return voyage by Palestine Government.—Reuter.

Crown Prince Mohammed Riza Pehlavi of Iran whose marriage to H. R. H. Princess Fawziah of Egypt was celebrated by a reception at the Iranian Consulate on Tuesday.

IRAN CROWN PRINCE'S MARRIAGE

TEHERAN: April 26.

British Blue Jackets had a share in the concluding celebrations of the marriage of the Crown Prince.

Eighty officers of men took part in a military review, when the Shah reviewed the troops. There were also 53 French Naval Officers and seamen.

In the evening a banquet was given in Golestan Palace by Queen Nazli, in honour of the Shah and the Queen of Iran, to which all distinguished foreign guests, now in Teheran, were invited, including Princess Alice and the Earl of Athlone, representing the King and General Weygand, representing M. Lebrun.—Reuter.

BLUE PETER WINS 2,000 GUINEAS

Runners Identical With Probables

LONDON, April 26.

Two Thousand Guineas run at Newmarket over a distance one mile resulted as follows:—

BLUE PETER 1
ADMIRAL'S WALK 2
FAIR STONE 3

Twenty-five ran:

The race was won by one and half lengths three-quarters of length separated second and third. Winner trained by Jack Jarvis.

Starting prices:—5/1 Blue Peter, 100/7 Admiral's Walk 13/2 Fair Stone.

Progress Of Race

The weather was fine and a large crowd watched the race.

The going was slightly firm. Dispenser, Blue Peter, Romeo and Roger Stone Castle led from a good start. Dispenser failed to last the strong pace and dropped back.

Romeo led halfway going well, closely followed by Blue Peter, Fair Stone, His Highness, Diadoque. Admiral's Walk and Hypnotist.

Romeo began to lose ground with going into the dip. Blue Peter took up the running, Fair Stone, Diadoque, and Admiral's Walk challenging strongly.

Admiral's Walk and Fair Stone were at Blue Peter's girths halfway uphill.

Blue Peter ran on strongly and won.

Romeo was fourth Diadoque fifth, Hypnotist sixth, Roger Stone Castle seventh, Atoutmaitre eighth, Casanova ninth, and Ramboda last.

Time: one minute forty seconds.

Two-thousand Guineas runners are identical with probables.—Reuter.

KEMPTON PARK JUBILEE ACCEPTORS

LONDON, April 26.

The following are Kempton Park Jubilee acceptors:—

Antonym 9/2, Blackspeck 9/2, Challenge 9/0, Bistolfi 8/13 Portmarnock 8/9, Golden Sovereign 8/9, Glen Loan 8/9, Bombay Duck 8/7, Pappageno 8/6, Couvert 8/3, Bacardi 8/1, Hestia 8/0, Domaha 7/12, Nosegay 7/5, Taran 7/4.—Reuter.

PROPOSALS TO RESTRICT IMMIGRATION REJECTED

LONDON, April 26.

Zionists and non-Zionists endorsed the decision of the Jewish delegation to the London-Palestine talks rejecting the proposal to restrict Jewish population in Palestine to a permanent minority and to forbid Jewish land settlement in large areas.

It was reported to the conference that despite disturbed conditions in Palestine, steady progress in settlement work had been maintained.

Forty new settlements were established during the last three years and it was intended to found further settlements in the near future.—Reuter.

Germany Must Win War Forced On Her

Reich To Watch Activities Of "War-Mongers"

Britain Determined To Prevent Aggression

BERLIN, April 26.

Every country must know what it needs for its own defence, a spokesman told Reuter and added, that Germany is not at all concerned about the methods Britain adopts.

Conscription and an enormous budget is the Bill presented to the British people by all the countries whom Britain is trying to tie still closer to her and France's encirclement policy.

Germany will not be found neglecting her own safety and will continue to watch the greatest attention the activities of international warmongers.

The "Schwartzes Corps", organ of Herr Hitler's Blackguards, states in a leading article that Germany must win the war "which might be forced upon her".—Reuter

REACTION TO BRITISH BUDGET

Sterling Remains Wholly Unaffected

RISE IN BREWERY SHARES; SUGAR ON UPWARD GRADE

LONDON, April 26.

The city took the staggering budget figures unflinchingly, the serious international outlook having prepared everybody for a Herculean effort. The manner in which the Chancellor of Exchequer proposes to meet the present emergency by distributing the burden as widely as possible is generally approved.

CRITICISM OF MOTOR TAX

Criticism is confined to the heavy increase of the horse-power tax, which some fear, may hit British exports of high-powered cars, a market for which has only recently been painstakingly developed.

On the contrary, the heavier tax is also likely to reduce the British Market for imported cars of high horse-power. Motor shares are well maintained in the face of the unexpectedly high increase of the tax burden on the theory that companies specialising in high-powered vehicles are all manufacturing aero-engines, army lorries etc. profits on which would offset the decline in the revenue from sales of private cars.

RISE IN BREWERY SHARES

Tobacco shares are slightly below yesterday's close. Relief at escaping additional taxation is reflected in a rise in brewery shares.

Sterling which is normally greatly affected by budget statements showed scarcely any reaction as a huge borrowing is fully anticipated. Moreover, it is held impossible to base the outlook on economic factors alone while the international situation continues to be fraught with danger.

It is opined that the increased sur-tax is unlikely to cause an overflow of capital as moderate taxation margin has ceased to be a determinant of capitalists' disposition.

SUGAR ON UPGRADE

Unperturbed by the additional tax burden, sugar contnued on the upgrade and terminals were firmer on persistent tightness of supplies, which is considered likely to continue until the end of the present quota year, unless the International Sugar Council agrees to further releases.

Prices for refined sugar were also higher partly owing to scarcity of immediately available supplies which recent Treasury action had curtailed as a precautionary budget measure, and partly in the adjustment of the increased duty.

Leading sugar refiners, interviewed by Reuter, stated that they did not expect a falling off in consumption for the present, although the possibility of a slight recession in the demand from poorer classes later was not ruled out.—Reuter

RELIEF FOR COMMONS

LONDON, April 26.

The Government's announcement was received with relief by a majority of members of the House of Commons, writes Reuter's lobby correspondent. Already there is evidence that the liberal section of the opposition will make as few difficulties as possible.

Apart from the general views expressed in the House of Commons, the labour opposition will remain non-committal, pending knowledge of the scope of Government motion to be submitted to-morrow.

As regards political effect generally the whole area of national effort has been widened and there now remains little to divide the Government from previous conservative critics. Consequently, it will not be surprising if Mr. Chamberlain shortly makes changes in the direction of broadening the basis of the Cabinet.

British Troops For Relief Duty In Palestine

GIBRALTAR, April 26.

The Welsh guards having arrived in troopship "Somersetshire" with the first Argyll and Southerland highlanders, the first Welsh Regiment has sailed for Palestine where the units will be undertaking relief duty.—Reuter.

World Achievement.

Saving The Babies

Nearly 40 years ago a party of missionaries had many adventures as they tramped 850 miles from the East African Coast to Kampala in Uganda.

Among them was Albert Cook, a young doctor just qualified at St. Bartholomew's, and Kate Timpson, a nursing sister from Guy's Hospital. Their first medical building was an old smithy, and a camp bed was used for an operating table and a saucepan served for sterilizing the instruments.

At that time the death-rate of African babies was appalling. 500 dying out of every thousand born. Miss Timpson set to work to remedy this dreadful state of affairs, and with determination but sympathetic understanding, she taught the native mothers how to take greater care of their children.

The second year a hospital with reed walls, a thatched roof and a mud floor was opened. To this primitive building came hundreds of neglected people. They learned to trust the doctor, and to follow his treatment.

Some time later, Dr. Cook and Miss Timpson married, and for more than twenty years the lady was matron of the hospital. She organised Welfare Centres so that to-day there are more than thirty dotted about Uganda, and the death rate of babies has been reduced to 130 in every thousand.

African women are taught at the Central Training School to be nurses, and throughout Uganda health conditions are greatly improved.

This is only one example of the fine work that has been done by medical missionaries in recent times.

German Radio Attacks Mahatma

Not Non-Violence But A Hitler Will Free Indian People!

THAT TALKS IN HINDUSTANI ADDRESSED TO THE INDIAN PEOPLE ARE BEING BROADCAST FROM GERMANY, HAS BEEN GENERALLY KNOWN IN INDIA FOR SOME TIME.

ATTACK ON INDIAN LEADERS

Not many people, however, are aware that in these talks an attempt is being made to win over Indian sympathies for Nazi Germany by misrepresenting and attacking Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and other Indian leaders.

Insiduous Nazi Propaganda

Maulavi Mohamed Faruq a Bengal M.L.A., writing in "Hind", describes one such talk which he happened to listen-in on his radio. The following is a summary of his article.

From a station with a wavelength near 19 metres, began at about 7-30 p. m. The announcer said "we will now broadcast a talk on 'Germany's Opinion About Mahatma Gandhi'." Immediately the talk began in fluent Hindustani, obviously spoken by an Indian himself.

"ONE-SIDED"

In the course of the talk, the Speaker (whose name was not announced) referred to the recent European tour of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and said: "He toured England, France, Austria, Czechoslovakia and Germany. In Germany he did not meet any responsible person, nor did he try to exchange views with anyone. But on his return to India he started propaganda against Germany and tried to convince the people that Germany is following a policy of aggression in Europe and is inflicting misery upon weak peopies. These activities of his are most one-sided and irresponsible."

GANDHIJI REPROACHED!

Then, addressing Mahatma Gandhi, the Speaker went on: "We in Germany used to regard you as an apostle of truth and virtue but you want to libel us in and out of season and want to hide the truth."

After trying to justify the invasion of Austria and Czechoslovakia on racial grounds, he went on addressing Gandhiji:

"You say we should not arm and should practice non-violence But, sitting in India, how can you appreciate our situation? You should know that nothing is achieved in this world by non-violence but by display of force.

"Why can't you solve the communal problem in India by your non-violence?"

HITLER FOR INDIA

After asserting that in 1930 the German press wrote in support of the Civil Disobedience Movement in India, the speaker asked: "Then why do you mind if to-day we are fighting for our freedom? Is it not because you want the same thing that the British want and that always you want to support the British?

"You want to free India but India can never be freed by your teachings of non-violence. When God willed that Germany should be free, He sent a leader like Herr Hitler. When the time comes for India's freedom, a Hitler will be born amongst them to remove internal dissensions and free the country."

Nazi Bulletin Banned In Egypt

Similar Action For Syria, Iraq, Yemen And Hedjaz

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAIRO (By Air Mail.)

The Government of Egypt have officially prohibited the International Nazi Bulletin from entry in into Egypt. It is learnt that the Bulletin is published in Berlin, in Arabic and distributed in thousands in Egypt and the other Arabic and near East Countries in order to nazify the mind of the Arabs and to stir up an agitation against the democratic Governments. As this sort of propaganda was considered undesirable by the Arabs themselves, the Bulletin had already been prohibited by Syrian, Iraqian, Hidjazian and Yemen Governments.

RIOTS IN SYRIA.

For the last 15 days serious riots have been going on throughout Syria. It is reported that shops, business houses and mercantile firms have totally been suspended. It appears that a big procession with placards and slogans of no-confidence in the present cabinet had been started and serious clashes occurred between the masses and the police.

BOYCOTT OF FRENCH ELECTRICITY.

The present cabinet, which has just formed by Mr. Nassohi Bukhari, it is stated is supporting the French policy recently adopted in the whole of Syria against the Arab Nationalists. A new movement that the public should use candles and kerosene instead of electric lights and proclaim a total boycott of the French Electric House at Damascus which supplies electricity to the city of Damascus, has been started by the Syrian Students as a protest against the present policy, till the demands of the Arab Nationalists be conceded.

209 SHIAS ARRESTED

They Include Tibet Zamindar, Lahore Editor And Bombay Merchant

LUCKNOW, April 26.

Two hundred and nine Shias were arrested in connection with the Tabarra Satyagraha.

Those arrested incided Messrs. Syed Mashoor Hussain, Editor of "Razakar", Lahore, Mr. Ghulam Haider, Zamindar of Tibet, and Mr. Zaman Hussain, a Bombay merchant.—United Press.

Congress Carries Day

Subhas' Nominees Elected Mayor And Dy. Mayor Of Calcutta

CALCUTTA, April 26.

Mr. Nishit Chandra Sen, Barat-Law, Congress Party's nominee was unanimously elected Mayor of Calcutta at a meeting of the Councillors of the Calcutta Corporation this evening.

Prince Yusuf Mirza, Congress nominee, was elected Deputy Mayor unanimously.

Both the names were proposed by Alderman Subhas Chandra Bose, and seconded by a Muslim Councillor, Mr. M. M. Huq.

Mr. Fanindra Nath Brahma presided over the meeting.—A. P.

AZAD STILL BEDRIDDEN

Not Likely To Attend A. I. C. C.: Gandhiji Will See Maulana

CALCUTTA, April 26.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad is still confined to bed.

According to the opinion of his doctors, Maulana will not be in a fit condition to move out from bed atleast for three weeks more. He is not also likely to attend the A.I.C.C. meeting.

Gandhiji will pay a visit to Maulana when he comes here in connection with the Working Committee and the A.I.C.C. meetings.—United Press.

MADRAS MINISTERS FOR A. I. C. C.

Dr. Pattabhi Leaves For Calcutta

MADRAS, April 26.

Dr. Pattabhi Seetaramayya who has been here during the past week attending the meetings of the Committee on Co-operation appointed by the Government will be leaving for Calcutta to-night to attend the A.I.C.C. meeting. After the A.I.C.C. meeting he will go to Brindaban to attend the meeting of the Gandhi Seva Sangh and return to Madras on May 8.

Hon. Messrs. T. Prakasam, P. Gopala Reddy, V. I. Munisamy Pillai and S. Ramanathan, Ministers will leave for Calcutta to-morrow night to attend the A.I.C.C. meeting.—United Press.

BATTLE ROYAL OVER FLAGS

(From Our Correspondent)

PATNA, April 26.

With the addition of Rabidas flag over a high English School at Sasaram where five other flags have been flying in the air on the same school, the battle royal over the flag has reached its ludicrous pitch.

The other flags are of Muslim League, Christians, Sikhs, Arya Samajists and the tri-colour.

It is expected other communities, castes, sub-castes, groups and interests will soon follow suit with their own flags if they have not one.

The tri-colour has been flying for long there. Other flags were hoisted on March 10.

The Rabidas flag, the latest in the field, was twisted on April 23. Students took the flag in a procession and planted it over the school building.

Arrested Students Sent To Jail

CUTTACK, April 26.

Forty-three students arrested in connection with the Orissa Medical School strike have been sentenced to terms ranging from one to two months' simple imprisonment each. Those convicted today include sons of Pandit Nilkanta Das and the Speaker of the Assembly.

The accused persons filed statements declining participation in the trial as it was held inside the jail. They pleaded for trial in the open court.

Biswanath Mukherji of the Students' Federation has arrived from Bengal to study the strike situation and had a long interview with Mr. Bodhram Dube Education Minister.

Addressing a public meeting, Biswanath Mukherji said that the movement should be in the form of a corrective and should not be directed against the Congress Ministry.—A. P.

CONSCRIPTION IN COMMONS

(Continued from Page 1)

military training for the time being has become necessary. I say for the time being, because I wish to emphasise that the Government's proposals which will be embodied in a second bill entitled "Military Training Bill" will be of a temporary character.

FIRST FOR THREE YEARS.

Mr. Chamberlain indicated that the powers given by the Bills would last for three years, but these could be brought to an end by the Order-in-Council, if the circumstances changed. On the other hand, they could be extended after three years for a year at a time, but only after an affirmative resolution was passed by both the Houses. The Military Training Bill will be introduced next week.

PENALTIES ON PROFITEERING.

Explaining further steps to limit profits on rearmament, Mr. Chamberlain said that the departments already exercised the greatest possible care in fixing the prices, to ensure that only a reasonable profit was made, but experience showed difficulty in providing for all possible contingencies beforehand, and it was felt that a definite limitation of profits was the only method of achieving the desired object with certainty.

He wished to make it clear, that in the opinion of the Government when the country was engaged in a Major war, it was not time when individuals should be increasing their fortunes out of conditions which the war created. It was therefore the intention, if war broke out, that legislation be enacted imposing special penalties on profiteering, and providing that any increases in profits or increases in individual wealth should be appropriately curtailed to the benefit of the State. These proposals for Marshalling Britain's defences were designed with one single object, namely, to render this country able to carry out her engagements in the belief that in that way the peace of Europe could best be secured.

ATTLEE'S QUESTION.

Loud Opposition cheers greeted Mr. Attlee, when he asked whether Mr. Chamberlain was aware that the Governments decision broke a pledge solemnly given and reaffirmed only four weeks ago. Mr. Attlee continued so far from strengthening the country, it would sow division in their ranks and meet with strenuous opposition (further loud Opposition cheers) and cries of "resign."

Mr. Chamberlain replying said "my own conscience is perfectly clear (cheers and counter cheers), and I believe that when the people had time to consider the circumstances in which we lived, they will agree that they cannot be described as peace time circumstances."

HOUSE TO DEBATE QUESTION.

Replying to further questions from Mr. Attlee, Mr. Chamberlain indicated that the House would be given an opportunity to debate the subject to-morrow.

Asked by Sir Archibald Sinclair for an explanation why there were no consultations with the Opposition or representatives or organised Labour before the pledge was revised if not abandoned, Mr. Chamberlain assured Sir Archibald Sinclair that if he did not consult him, this was not out of any intention of discourtesy or neglect, but because events moved quickly in these days. In their opinion, many things had to be considered and there was not time to do more than to consult Mr. Attlee this morning, as also members of Trade Union Council.

WHY NOT GENERAL ELECTION?

Mr. McGovern asked Mr. Chahberlain whether he would submit his proposals to the referendum or general election.

Mr. Maxton asked what were the changes in the last three or four days that made the Government rush into the decision.

Mr. Campbell Stephen asked "since the Premier had adopted bit by bit the policy laid down by Mr. Churchill, does not he think in decency, he should get out and let Mr. Churchill in?"

'DIRTY TRICK' PLAYED ON U. P. COUNCIL

Who Sent Questions To President? Surprise For Member

LUCKNOW, April 26.

The story of a hoax played on the Upper House of the U. P. Legislature was related by Sir Sitaram, President in the House this morning. He informed members that recently a set of questions purporting to be in the name of a member was received in the Council office some of which were admitted and the others returned to the member. The member expressed surprise and disclaimed having tabled them. The President thereupon handed the matter for police investigation because, he remarked, "it amounted to playing a trick—a dirty trick" on the House and the members.

To prevent a recurrence the President requested members to send questions, resolutions and notices of motions on embossed papers bearing the members signatures which might be compared. He reminded the House of a similar incident in the old Council when he instructed the office to compare the signatures and insist on proper thumb impression.

To a question by Mr. Mohanlal Shah whether Government was consulted in the matter of the Government of India Amendment Bill recently introduced in Parliament, Dr. Mahmudulah Jung, Parliamentary Secretary said that Government had informed the Secretary of State for India that Indian opinion was unanimously opposed to the Act and what it was interested in were not minor amendments here and there but replacement of the act by a constitution framed by the people themselves and it was followed by another communication expressing their strong disapproval of Clause 4 of the Bill.

The House passed Shri Badrinath temple Bill. All amendments were withdrawn.—A.P.

Two Police Officers Suspended

Sequel To Lucknow Assembly Hall Incident Inquiry

LUCKNOW, April 26.

As a result of investigations carried out into the incidents of Monday at the Assembly Hall, a Sub-Inspector of Police, one Sergeant and two constables who were found to have been guilty of negligence were suspended and others have been sent to the lines.

Departmental enquiries will now be made. Government have also decided to take other steps in order to prevent the recurrence of such incidents in future. According to these arrangements no demonstrations would be permitted outside the Assembly Hall within five hundred yards distance, without special licence from the Chief Secretariat. The police will be responsible for maintaining order outside the Hall and the system of passes will be thoroughly overhauled.

Seven warrants have been issued to-day for the arrest of seven persons in connection with Monday's hooliganism.—United Press.

Transport Arrangements For King And Queen

LONDON, April 26.

It is learned that definite plans for alternative transport for the King and Queen across the Atlantic have been made by the Government. If it is decided that Their Majesties should not travel on the "Repulse," the Government have arranged to charter a liner. It is understood that the probable choice will be the Canadian Pacific Railway ship "Empress of Australia."—Reuter.

A SHORT STORY

Cause For Murder

By JAMES FREEMAN

Andrew Randall's death was, obviously, suicide. Captain Van Ness of the homicide squad went down to investigate, though he admitted the investigation was merely in the line of routine duty. I went with him, though I had a feeling it was a waste of time.

"You can't make a murder out of this one", I grumbled. "Come on home. We're wasting each other's time."

Van grinned maliciously. We had driven out in a police car and the only way I could get back was in the same car, and he knew it.

"Keep your shirt on, scribe. Let's look around the joint. I've always wanted to see what a millionaire's home looked like."

"You're still wasting time. Randall was just 999,999 dollars short of being a millionaire."

This was true. Once a prominent member of the upper brackets of society and finance, Andrew Randall's fortune had dwindled steadily for the past dozen years. A dozen years ago he had retired from active business. This was a mistake, because he was too young to retire. And so, to satisfy the energy that no longer had an outlet, he amused himself by engaging in wild cat schemes. He worked on the theory that if a man were smart enough he could outscheme the schemers, and there would be a lot of satisfaction in doing it.

But he figured wrong. The main trouble was that Andrew Randall had been smart in an honest way. He couldn't cope with smart men who were dishonest, and little by little the schemers began transferring the Randall fortune to their own pockets. And pretty soon it was all gone. Even the house was mortgaged.

So the schemers lost interest in Andrew Randall, and Andrew lost interest in life, and now he was dead—poisoned.

"Who's going to inherit this bunch of debts?" I asked Van, as we moved from one silent room to the next.

"As far as I can figure there's only one living relative. A youngster named Barry Roister. A nephew by marriage. He lives in Michigan."

"Ah!" I cried brightly. "A murder prospect! Now what could the motive be?"

Van grinned again. He didn't mind my kidding. Half the time he turned things inside out, fixing it to make me look like a lug who talked too much. This time I had him, and I laid it on thick.

The drawing-room of the old house contained three fairly good oil paintings. There was some silver and a few antique pieces and a car in the garage. Otherwise, young Mr. Barry Roister of Michigan was going to find it hardly worth his while to make the trip to New York to collect his inheritance.

Outside, Van sighed deeply. "What a pity! There was a chance for a swell murder case and it turns out to be nothing but an ordinary suicide."

"Why don't you suppress your predatory instincts and turn into a human being for a change?" I asked him. "Lord, it's getting so a man can't honestly kill himself these days without some inquisitive copper trying to dramatize it into a love slaying or something."

So we left the old Randall place, Van looking sad and cheated and I thinking that the old man would probably give me a call down for idling away a perfectly good afternoon. But that afternoon a ship caught fire at sea and I was sent up to Province town, where the survivors had landed, to interview everyone I could get hold of. I stayed there three days and then received a wire to get down to Miami to cover the air races. So it was more than two weeks before I returned to New York. The day after my arrival I dropped in on Van.

He looked brighter and satisfied. "About the Randall murder," he said. "We've got the killer!"

I stared blankly. Then suddenly I remembered "That wasn't a murder. It was a suicide. What do you mean you've got the killer?"

"Barry Roister from Michigan. Remember? The nephew by marriage. He did it."

"Now look, Van," I said. "Stop talking in bunches. Why would Barry Roister want to kill penniless old Andy Randall?"

"Because of the paintings. You remember those three paintings we saw in the drawing-room?"

"I remember that they weren't anything to kill an old man over."

"Ha!" said Van. "You newspaper men! Never get behind the news. Too superficial. I suppose you never heard of Caleb Trask?"

"No. I never heard of Caleb Trask".

"Well, he's an artist Pretty good too. He painted those oils. They sold for about fifty dollars each. Then Caleb died. What always happens when a fairly good artist dies? The price of his paintings hits the sky. Caleb Trask lived in Michigan, and Roister, being an art connoisseur and knowing his distant uncle owned the paintings, began to think.

"Ah!"

"Ah! is right. To Roister it looked like a set-up. Uncle Andy had every reason to commit suicide and who would ever suspect a distant nephew living in Michigan who would only inherit a bunch of debts?

"So Roister made a quick and murderous trip to Uncle Andy's and then returned to Michigan. And when he was advised he had inherited a lot of debts he came back and gave his uncle a decent burial and took the paintings and left everything else for the debts. And a week and a half later I read in the papers where the Trask oils had sold for dol. 50,000 each." Van sighed and grinned. "What a pity you newspaper men don't try to get behind the news."

"What a pity", I snapped, "that you had to read in the newspapers about the paintings being sold."

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PROHIBITION IN INDIA

(Continued from page 6)

Provinces in which Non-Congress Ministries are in power. Whatever may be the differences of programme between the Congress and Non-Congress Provinces, there are no two opinions with regard to the programme of Prohibition. The three remaining Provinces have also tried to follow the footsteps of the Congress Ministries and have adopted total Prohibition as their goal.

Bengal

Bengal is one of the Major Provinces of India, having an area of 77,521 sq. miles with a population of more than 50 millions.

Its total revenue amounts more than Rs. 125 millions. Out of this Rs. 15 millions are derived from drink and drugs. It means that excise revenue is nearly 12 per cent of the total.

The Province of Bengal declared Dry the Districts of Novakhali and Chittagong from 1st April 1936. It has made a good beginning in the direction of Prohibition with a view to gradual realization of the goal of total Prohibition.

Punjab

The Province of Punjab covering 99,200 sq. miles with a population of 23 1|2 millions is one of the important Provinces of India. Its revenue is Rs. 112 millions. The excise revenue amounts to nearly Rs. 10 millions, that is 9 per cent of the total.

Beginning for the introduction of Prohibition will be made in the Province from next year, that is 1940.

Sind

The Province of Sind possesses an area of 46,378 sq. miles, and a population of nearly 4 millions.

Its excise revenue is only Rs. 3 1|2 millions compared with the 36 millions of total revenue. It works out as nearly 10 per cent of the total revenue of the Province. It has declared to introduce total Prohibition by twelve stages within seven years.

Some of the Indian States have also moved in the direction of Prohibition. The important of these are Mysore, Indore, Cochin, Aundh and others. In the State of Bhavnagar, total Prohibition prevails.

Burma and Ceylon will, it is hoped, follow suit.

Apart from the Provincial Governments implementing the policy of Prohibition and sacrificing large amounts of excise revenues, the Central Government derives nearly 5 millions of excise revenue from the import duties levied on the foreign liquors imported into India. The Central Government has not yet seen its way in joining hands with the Provincial Governments which are responsible to the general electorate. The Central Government will have to forego this tainted source of revenue, sooner or later.

India is determined to make Prohibition a success and it will.

MUTT AND JEFF—It Seems that Jeff Will Get Along O. K. If the Inner Tube Holds Out By BUD FISHER

BOY, THAT WAS SOME RAIN LAST NIGHT! I'VE NEVER SEEN THIS TOWN FLOODED LIKE THIS BEFORE!
YEH! IT'S AT LEAST FIVE FEET DEEP!
THERE'S JEFF! LOOK AT HIM SWIMMING!
HEY, JEFF! WHERE YOU GOIN'?
I'M GOIN' OUT OF TOWN!
WELL, COME ON, HOP IN! YOU'LL NEVER MAKE IT SWIMMING!
SWIMMING? WHO'S SWIMMING? I'M RIDING A BICYCLE!!
3-20
Fisher

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Accommodation in Suburban Trains:

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Please allow me to utilize a small space in your columns of reader's view for expressing the idea regarding the accommodation in suburban trains.

For last few days a big controversy is going on between railway authorities and suburban public, in connection with the recent increase in carrying capacity of passengers in suburban coaches. In this connection, a joint manifesto, issued by the general managers of B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Railways, has also appeared in your issue of the 20th April. In this manifesto, the managers are trying to defend themselves by comparing the figures with London Tubes and American Subways. (These are the usual names for London and American Suburban trains respectively). In their defence, they say that "Indian Railways have corresponded with London Transport and other suburban rail services in the collection of data, and it has been asserted that the number of passengers carried in the London Suburban Services during the rush hours on certain sections is nearly two hundered per cent. over the sitting capacity of the trains." This 200 per cent. figure might stop the suburban public, who have very little idea of the seating accommodation provided in London Tubes or New York Subways, from complaining against the crowding in the suburban trains or from pulling the emergency cord will be a false notion of the railway authorities. I know, because I had the opportunity of travelling in London trains as well as New York subways, that during peak traffic hours the suburban trains in London and New York are packed to their utmost. But the public ought to know that the seating arrangement in our suburban trains and foreign suburban trains are quite different. The suburban coaches in Bombay are packed with maximum number of seats, while in London Tubes as well as in New York subways there are only two long seats in each coach parallel to rails and the remaining space is kept for standing passengers. These coaches are also provided with hangers for the convenience of the standing passengers. The seating accommodation in the coaches in the London and New York suburban trains is hardly 50 to 60 per coach of about the same dimensions as our suburban coaches, while the remaining space is kept for standing. Instead of giving 200 per cent. figure of seating accommodation of foreign suburban trains the railway authorities ought to have given the dimensions of the coaches and the passengers they carry during the peak traffic hours.

While publishing the manifesto and giving such figures, the railway authorities forget the main fact that the major part of the year in London and New York the climate is cold, and so the passengers would not mind crowding in trains. But on the other hand, the climate in Bombay is sweating and naturally the passengers feel uneasy during crowding in trains and sometimes it is almost suffocating.

Is it too much for the public to expect from such higher railway authorities to study the conditions of the passengers during rush hours and then to provide some arrangement instead of publishing such manifesto full of half truth? If the suburban railways provide some extra trains during rush hours or provide couple of more coaches in presently running trains, it will, no doubt, 'facilitate the suburban public with very little extra cost to railway companies.—Yours, etc.

K. M. PAREKH.

Dadar

Hyderabad Satyagraha

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—For the first time have women figure in Satyagraha demonstrations in the Hyderabad State but their attempts proved abortive. A nurse of the Wadia Hospital at Sholapur accompanied by her sister a girl of 15 years offered Satyagraha at Gulburga by carrying a yellow flag bearing the "Om and Swastika" inscriptions, shouting slogans and distributing leaflets of the Mahasabha. Questioned by the Taluqdar of the District, she said that she had come to emancipate the Hindu women who were being molested and ill-treated by the State but admitted that she could not cite a single woman who could make this complaint. She next stated that her chief grievance was that cows were being daily slaughtered and yet she did not hesitate to admit that fact that cows were slaughtered in her native place and in Congress Provinces, where she had not attempted to stop the practice by offering Satyagraha. She was then persuaded by the Taluqdar to visit a few respectable Brahmin households in the neighbourhood and to report her reactions, as a result of which she came to the Taluqdar the next morning to express her regret for her actions and to request that she be allowed to go back to Sholapur which she was permitted to do. This case is not only typical how honestly-intentioned persons are misled into believing that the Hindus are suffering grave disabilities in the State, but also of the fact that the Nizam's Government are disposed to deal leniently even with law-breakers when they are convinced that their actions were due to wrong impressions gained from false and malicious propaganda —Yours, etc.

J. T. FERNANDES.

Hyderabad.

Literacy Campaign

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Besides the method already suggested, of appealing through Radio or loud-speaker itinerary, to the curiosity and interest of the illiterates, to take advantage of the classes proposed to be started and thereby taking to literacy, another mode of making these classes popular among those for whose benefit they are intended, is to make an earnest appeal in the matter to the good sense, nay, to the head and heart, of the various types of all employers in the City and Suburbs. Such appeal should take the form of a request to take some active or lively interest in the matter of their illiterate employees and, on enquiries made, to report either to the H. O. of the Campaign or to its branch, as the case may be, intimating the number of employees that require to be instructed, in what language they stand in need of being 'literated', (that is what is the mother tongue of the particular individual or individuals), what will be the most convenient time or times at which they could receive the necessary education or instruction without inconveniencing the employer or employers themselves. This step can even be made the fore-runner of the idea of a law or enactment that could be passed into law after, say, 2 or 3 years hence, whereby no employer could or should be allowed to keep under him any illiterate of, say, any particular age that may be decided upon and mentioned, the violation of which provision could and should be made to make any defaulter liable to a fine not below the pay of the illiterate and not beyond a particular multiple thereof, which may be laid down. It is also possible that the fines so collected could easily be made the nucleus of a fund which could be utilised towards writing off the expenses that are now being incurred and will have to be hereafter in this campaign itself or in its subsequent stages. Any surplus remaining after meeting such expenses can be made use of for the purpose of preventing illiteracy from coming into existence in the future, or any other similar purpose on the doctrine of 'cypres.'

Another direction in which appeals could successfully be made is to the householders, housewives, sisters and brothers or their other relations as the case may be, under whose very nose the evil might be existing and flourishing, to see that the victims thereof are induced to take advantage of the present move, and become proficient in the arts. Just as in the case of the employers, they can as well voluntarily inform the nearest campaign centre or its branch or volunteers, whichever is convenient, so that the necessary centres or arrangements for giving the requisite instruction or training could be started or made.

Coming to the actual campaign to be inaugurated officially on 1st May, it has been suggested to me (1) that, in order that a good impression might be created on the minds of the orthodox section of the prospective students, the start might be made by being accompanied or preceded by a sort of religious ceremony, solemn or otherwise, according to the observances followed on such occasions generally by the particular community, for example, the Hindus, to which the candidates might belong and (2) that, in order to keep up the interest and zest of the learners, without their being diminished or flagged, weekly or other periodical performances like Bhajans or Kirtans, or their equivalents in the case of non-Hindus, might be gone through, in which the main topic could or should be the value and importance of education, cleanliness of habits, good and frugal living, etc. In addition to this, in order to increase the interest of the learners, at periodical intervals, exhibition could be given of film-slides etc., dealing with the importance and necessity of observing sanitary habits, malaria, drink evils and other things 'ejusdem generis.'

How far the above few suggestions would or are going to impress upon or make an appeal to those for whom they are meant, it is too much to say. I am, however, venturing to mention them for what they are worth, in the other hope also, that those who might have given a thought to the problem, might come forward with their own views and ideas as to how the Literacy Campaign, the starting of which is now a foregone conclusion, not to say an inevitable fact, might and could be made not only the success that it deserves to be, but also, at the same time, more effective and really fruitful in the way which the sponsors of the move, viz. the present Congress Government must have had it in their view, so that, ultimately, the results accruing therefrom might not only be commensurate with all the trouble, time, energy and money bestowed and spent for the purpose, but also so that it could be made beneficial in every way that can humanly be conceived.—Yours, etc.

R. S. PRABHU,
Advocate.

Bombay April 13.

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Ramdurg And Its Affairs

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In this small State, the flames of agitation flared up and have culminated on the 7th of April 1939, in an awful riot in which, according to Press reports, eight police have been killed and 5 persons from the people's side have met with death. There is genuine mourning over this catastrophe. All sorts of versions are trickling out and it will naturally take some time to digest those reports and separate the chaff from the grain of truth. It is well-known that there has been intense unrest in this small State of 31 villages since March 1938. To obtain a true picture of the situation in Ramdurg State, it is necessary to peep into the background of the present agitation.

The Raja Saheb of Ramdurg was installed on the "gadi" in the year 1915-16. When he came to occupy the throne, the total income of the State from all sources, was one lakh and a quarter. It seems from facts stated herein that this young prince came to the throne fully determined to increase taxes and thus swell the revenue of the State. Instead of heralding his regime with a few concessions to his subjects, he straightaway started on an adventurous career of fresh taxation as though the people were fat enough to justify any amount of blood being taken out, without producing the least effect. The result was that there was a sharp rise in the revenue of the State. From one lakh and a quarter, it shot up almost at one sweep to 2 lakhs and 10 thousand. All this happened within a very short period of his having come to occupy the throne. The sheepish subjects groaned but tolerated. There is nothing uncommon in this attitude of the people since the same story is found in almost every Indian State where the long-ago exploded theory of divine kingship prevails.

Ramdurg State is bordered by Badami Taluka of the Bijapur District, Navalgund Taluka of Dharwar District and Parasgad Taluka of Belgaum District, on three sides. These 3 talukas of the British territory are notoriously susceptible to famine conditions. It is easier, therefore, that the soil in Ramdurg State is far from fertile. Despite this fact, the land revenue of the State was kicked up during the regime of the Raja Saheb from Rs. 93,000 to Rs. 1,30,000—an increase of nearly 40 per cent at one bound. Even the original survey rates of this State—I think this survey took place in the year 1890 or so—were much higher than the rates in the adjoining British territory. If I mistake not, in the aggregate, they were higher by more than 10 per cent. This would show that the original survey rates of Ramdurg State were crushing enough. But the prince goaded by mad desire to increase the State revenue, increased the land assessment to a figure which looks extremely staggering, for a small State of 31 villages.

In 1922, the Bombay Government increased Court Fees and Stamp duties as a temporary measure to meet financial stringency. The Raja Saheb of Ramdurg took cue from this and enhanced Court fees and Stamp duties in his State as well. The income from this source when he came to the throne was only Rs. 5,000. But since 1922, they have been more than Rs. 12,000 —an increase of over 100 per cent. Recently, again, taking cue from British administration he thought of levying income-tax. In this connection, he conveniently forgot that the limit of the assessable income in British territory is Rs. 2,000. It should be noted here that even this limit of Rs. 2,000 has been indirectly raised by the adoption of slab system, from next year. This system is intended to give relief to all those assessees whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 8,000. Look at this picture and turn to the picture of income-tax in Ramdurg State! Here, the limit has been from the beginning, Rs. 500 only. This was the limit, until a few months ago when it was raised to Rs. 700, as a result of tremendous agitation by the Praja Sangh. This inhuman system, it would be remembered, is mercilessly worked in an area of 169 square miles. There is another item of taxation imposed on his hitherto uncomplaining subjects by this generous Raja Saheb, and that item is grazing fees. These grazing fees before their abolition were about 4 annas per head of cattle in British territory. But in Ramdurg State they were Rs. 2 per head of cattle and the proceeds of this tax were distributed in equal proportion between the State Treasury and the Local Board. This is not all. In one or two villages of the State where the cattle had to pass not merely through the Municipal limit, the fees came to Rs. 3 per head of cattle. Is it possible for any people except these State subjects to tolerate such an autocratic tax? The Paramount Power until one year ago or rather until recently, was pledged not to scrutinize internal administration of the State under any circumstances. Is it not pathetic that it has been possible only in Indian States to exercise naked autocracy even without a whisper of protest from the unfortunate subjects? I honestly hold the view that even the so-called supernatural man Herr Hitler would not dare to impose a tax like this, the extreme barbarity of which is too self-evident. The armoury of taxes of a small State in India is so exhaustive that even a manure pit need not be left untouched. Our Raja Saheb of Ramdurg has not hesitated to tax manure pits. What a wonderful specimen of humanity! It was thus that the Chief of Ramdurg had the unenviable reputation of having increased his revenue from one lakh and a quarter to two lakhs and ten thousand. This increase works at more than 60 per cent. enhancement of the revenue. The ferocity of the jump makes any one stagger. This is the background of the present agitation. After the peak year of 1929, there has been world-wide depression and the slump in prices of agricultural commodities has been too much to bear. In fact, the agrarian unrest particularly in India has been very conspicuous since 1930. That is why we are hearing so much of suspensions and remissions and even of modification of rates of land revenue in British India under Congress Ministry. In Ramdurg, in the whole history of its administration the people have never known what suspension of revenue means. Since 1930 in the adjoining British territory, there have been suspensions, remissions and relief works for the benefit of starving population of the area. Such concessions have been unknown to Ramdurg administration. The iron-hand methods of administration have made the subjects tongueless. The unrest was there in a very acute form in Ramdurg State, particularly since 1930; but it was underground. It was only since March 1938 that the people have become a little bold. And this boldness assumed external form from the Congress propaganda being carried on, in the adjoining villages of Bijapur District. It was thus that last year in March some villagers of Ramdurg State being hit very hard by famine conditions, were emboldened to approach the Raja Saheb with an humble request that he be graciously pleased to suspend one instalment of land revenue, as due to famine, it was utterly impossible for them to pay the entire revenue. The generous Raja Saheb unceremoniously rejected even that heart-rending request. This expected refusal completely opened the eyes of Ramdurg State people. The seed of discontent which was withering underground for want of encouragement, slowly began to germinate and soon found expression in the establishment of the Praja Sangh under the leadership of one Mr. Munavalli. The general political atmosphere in the country was favourable to starting an institution like this to voice the grievances of the subjects. The agitation in a premier State like Mysore and also the agitation carried on in other equally important States like Travancore and Hyderabad could not but produce healthy political effect in smaller States where administration, on close and impartial scrutiny, is bound to be found simply inhuman. People who had been groaning under the weight of a number of taxes, willingly and enthusiastically rallied under the banner of Praja Sangh of Ramdurg. This institution since its inception has been carrying on agitation on a broader basis and has been pressing for redress of many grievances. The pressure of the agitation was not felt by the head of the State until June last when matters apparently reached a serious pass. It was then that some leading members of Congress moved in the matter and on 21st June, 1938, a compromise was arrived at between the Praja Sangh and Ramdurg Durbar through the intervention of prominent Congressmen from Dharwar and Belgaum. The compromise, had it been given effect to, on the spot and immediately, would have eased the situation considerably and it is very likely that the agitation would have ceased at least for the time being. Under the terms of the compromise, the main grievance about the land assessment was given over for decision to a non-official Committee of six members. This Committee, unfortunately, took rather too long a time to pronounce its decision. The delay seems to have been regarded with some suspicion and, therefore, the agitation instead of ceasing, appears to have continued, though not as intensely as before. The Committee was not unanimous in its decision. Half the members recommended that there should be reversion to the rates of the original survey, which meant a reduction of about 23 per cent.; whereas the other three members insisted on a flat reduction of 33 per cent. Another recommendation of the Committee seems to have been that the limit of the income-tax should be raised to Rs. 700 from Rs. 500. The important question in my opinion is, whether there can ever exist any scope for the levy of income-tax in small States composed of a few villages. In view of the fact that the limit in British India is Rs. 2,000, this recommendation in respect of income-tax does not seem to have given any satisfaction to the Praja Sangh. This fact coupled with inordinate delay on the part of the Committee in giving its decision, appears to have been responsible for the continuance of the popular agitation. Just about this time, the services of a retired Revenue Officer were engaged by the Durbar for the post of Diwan. Rao Bahadur Koundinya went there in the month of July 1938, as Chief Administrator. It seems that with his knowledge of British administration, he was not at all satisfied with the Ramdurg administration which, by comparison, looked a soulless system. It was bound to be that, since Raja Saheb, it is said, plays the double role of an Indian Prince, and a money-lender. It is notorious that administration, particularly in small Indian States, has always meant undiluted dictatorship. What can be expected, except the gifts of oppression, and repression at the hands of a prince, who like king Midas desires that he be a solid block of gold itself.

Rao Bahadur Koundinya went there at a time, when people were extremely restive. The glass-house of illusions, which he had fondly built for himself, when he left for Ramdurg, does not seem to have endured for more than a few months. It was an extremely hard task for him to take the people into confidence, and at the same time to placate his prince. He went to Ramdurg just about one month after the compromise of June 1938. The sequel to this compromise, which ultimately ended in the tragedy of the 7th April 1939, clearly shows, that it was mere pressure of circumstances, that made the prince agree to it, and that, in fact, he was writhing within himself, about it, for he seems to have thought it a death-blow to his hitherto unquestioned authority. It appears, he showed willingness to accept the rates of original survey, but the new Diwan, after deep study of the situation, and the assessment question, come to the conclusion, that 33 per cent. reduction, and not 23 per cent. reduction, as recommended by half the members of this Committee, was the minimum justice, which the situation demanded. The Diwan's conclusion, it is learnt, had even the approval of the Political Resident. All this made the Chief chafe all the more. But the circumstances were conspiring against him, and with a little tightening of the screw, by the Political Resident, he could not but accept 33 per cent. reduction of the land revenue. It was thus, that about the middle of February last a final compromise was effected between Praja Sangh and the Durbar, on the basis of 33 per cent. reduction. This satisfied the people, the Diwan, and even the Political Resident, but seems to have caused any amount of mental disturbance to the Prince. He was still writhing within. It should be carefully remembered, that the April tragedy has occurred within less than a month of this compromise. Another very significant circumstance, is that about almost the very time, that the compromise was effected, the Durbar has appointed a new D. S. P., and there has been addition to police strength. There is sudden change of Diwan. The recoveries of land revenue, were attempted with the aid of police. These are all very ominous circumstances. They clearly indicate, that the Chief was both mentally and physically re-arming, with grim determination to show his hand. While violence, whether on the part of the people, or on the part of Durbar should be condemned in no unmistakable terms, the circumstances surrounding the tragedy distantly and immediately deserve an impartial investigation.

It is thickly rumoured that under the secret blessings of Raja Saheb, a rival institution, called Su-Praja Sangh, has been recently started. This and many other things will surely come to light, if the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee appoints a trustworthy Committee.—Yours, etc.,

S. N. ANGADI.

Belgaum, April 13.

NAZI GOOD-WILL FLIGHT TO TOKYO

CALCUTTA, April 26.

"Hanf Loed", a German Junker aeroplane pilloted by Barol Gablenz which left Berlin on the morning of April 22 on a good-will flight to Tokio, arrived at 1-35 this afternoon at the Dum Dum Aerodrome. The 'plane carried eight people including four passengers. The party will stay for the night at Calcutta and take off for Bangkok early to-morrow morning.

OBJECT OF FLIGHT

The object of the flight is to start regular service between Berlin and Bangkok which, according to Dr. and Mrs. Kaunann, one of the four passengers, will begin from the first week of July next. After halting for about five days at Bangkok and two days at Havoy the party expects to reach Tokio on May 4 next. They hope to complete the return journey by the middle of May.

The party was received at Dum Dum Aerodrome by the German Consul, Japanese Consul and Mr. Biren Roy on behalf of the Bengal Flying Club.—United Press.

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Plight Of Indians In Belgian Congo

"Rotting In Jail Without Any Charge: Action Taken On Word Of Police Spies"?

The written statement on the position of Indians in the Belgian Congo, made by Sjt. C. L. Patel, the Hony. Secretary, Indian Overseas Central Association New Delhi is as under:—

"The condition of Indians in the Belgian Congo is really critical and calls for immediate attention of the Government of India. According to a letter from responsible Indians from East Africa, addressed to Rev. C. F Andrews the position is this:—

On mere suspicion the police proceed to an Indian shop and call out the shopkeeper, his wife children and relatives and lock up the shop and the house. They march off the so-called suspect to the prison and leave his wife and other dependants to shift for themselves. The arrested man is not allowed to give any parting instructions to his staff or relatives in respect of his business affairs; He is not allowed time even to dress himself properly.

The same procedure is adopted towards women-folk who in many cases have been forced to quit their houses insufficiently clothed. The police never inform the arrested person about the offence for which he has been arrested but simply spirit him away to the prison. The premises of shop or house are not searched in the presence of these alleged offenders. Both their shops and houses are promptly locked up and they are made to rot in the prison for weeks before any charge is framed against them. In the meantime if his business goes to rack and ruin, and if his wife and children walk the streets in destitution it does not seem to concern the Government in the least. They further go to say "practically all those arrests are the outcome of the work of 'agents provocateur' and police spies who betake themselves to the shops of the Indian merchants and deliberately sprinkle small particles of gold dust in odd corners with a view to implicating them."

The arrested Indians are neither allowed any facilities for their proper legal defence nor released on bail, though some Greeks who were arrested on the same charge on which Indians have been arrested, buying illicit gold, were released on bail.

Such is the condition of Indians in the Belgian Congo but as the Government of India has no agency there we hear very little of it, and that too after a great length of time. This state of affairs drew the attention of Indians in Tanganyika. The Indian Association at Daressalam thereupon sent a deputation consisting of Hon. Mr. D. K. Patel and Mr. Habib Jamal. The deputation on their return to Tanganyika was able to express the hope that the Belgian Congo Government would do justice to the arrested Indians.

In this connection "Tanganyika Opinion" in its editorial of February 28 wrote: "We should refrain from making any comments on the arrests and prosecutions just at this moment for the cases are all 'sub-judice,' and we have no reason to believe that justice will not be done. In fact we may be sure that every effort will be made to do full justice to all those concerned and the evidence at the disposal of the authorities will be carefully weighed."

Now it seems, according to the latest message from the Indian Association, Daressalam, that there is no hope of justice. It is understood that the Indians of Tanganyika intend to send a deputation to India to acquaint the people and the Government of India with the situation in the Belgian Congo."

Producer Sohrab Mody (extreme left) photographed with a group of local and Lahore journalists on one of the "sets" of "Pukar" at Minerva Studios

"STORY OF A LITTLE FISH"

Charlie Chaplin's Next "The Dictator"

Sub-titled "Story of a Little Fish in a Shark-infested World," Chaplin's new film, "The Dictator," gets its fun from having Charlie as the double of Hinkle Fuehrer of Ptomania.

The film, on which advance details are now available, tells how, after a war between Ptomania and Alliars, Charlie returns to Ptom, the capital. In a doss-house brutal Storm Troopers disturb him

HINKLE AND MUSSEMUP

They are wnipping up the masses to support Hinkle, the Dictator. Charlie therefore flies to a Jewish eating-house. It is wrecked by Storm Troopers, and finally Charlie lands in a Concentration Camp. He escapes and flies to the frontier

On the frontier is Dictator Hinkle, returning from a visit to Mussemup, his fellow Dictator Charlie is mistaken by the guard of honour for Hinkle—and Hinkle himself is arrested as an imposter.

At Vanilla capital of Ostrich, Charlie (mistaken for Hinkle) makes a surprising speech which is wildly cheered by the people.

And then the end comes. Charlie wakes up and finds himself still in the Concentration Camp!

A. J. PATEL,
well-known Bombay photographer, who is shortly leaving for Hollywood to assist 20th-Century Fox Studios in the production of their film version of Louis Broomfield's novel: "The Rains Come."

COTTON EXCHANGE CASE

Defence Counsel Contends Bye-Laws Not Necessary Before Starting Business

Arguments were continued on Tuesday, in the case against seven members and directors of the Indian Cotton Exchange Ltd., in the Court of Mr. W. K. Mankar, at Mazagaon.

Continuing his arguments, Mr. Balubhai Desai, Defence Counsel, said that so far as the Exchange was concerned, the objects mentioned in the Memorandum of the Association were laudable. They started with a comprehensive programme which included all social services and the uplift of those engaged in the cotton industry. Nobody could dispute that the Memorandum of the Association and the Articles of Association had left no room for entering into any transaction, where delivery was not contemplated.

Turning to the main argument of the prosecution regarding the fixing of perquisites beforehand, Mr. Desai said that it was not necessary to have by-laws on paper before business could be started. Whenever people organised themselves into an association for transacting certain type of business, there was always something like a custom of trade or consensus of public opinion which guided them in the conduct of their business. Therefore, he argued, there was no need for by-laws to be reduced to writing. There existed no statutory provision which laid down certain perquisites of a genuine market. Mr. Desai asserted that the absence of such perquisites would not render an association bogus.

Elucidating his argument, Counsel said that a company might not be registered under the Contract Act and yet it could not be regarded as a bogus association. The only difference between such a company and a registered company was that the contract of the latter could be enforceable in law. The unregistered company was bogus only if one could prove that its actual working contravened the provisions of the Contract Act. Similarly the Exchange could not be proved to be a bogus association by saying that it lacked theoretical perquisites of a genuine market which were not statutorily laid down.

ANALOGY OF BRITISH CONSTITUTION

Regarding the question whether by-laws should be reduced to writing, Mr. Desai cited the analogy of the British Constitution, which was mainly unwritten, depending upon conventions and precedents. He agreed that for an association such as the Exchange must have some rules of conduct either in writing or due to convention and custom. These rules differed from association to association.

The Exchange, he asserted, did provide some initial by-laws in the Articles of Association, where it was plainly laid down that the business of the Exchange would be in consonance with the general Contract Act. It was further stated in one of the articles that rules and regulations for conduct of business would be framed subject to and in consonance with the Contract Act. Thus even if no special by-laws were framed by the Exchange, the custom of the cotton trade and the Articles of Association were quite sufficient for the conduct of the business of the Exchange. In other words, the Exchange could not be construed as having nothing to control or regulate business, when it started.

Mr. Desai then read out the notices issued by the Exchange from time to time, giving directions to the members as to the way in which the business should be conducted.

The case stands adjourned till to-day.

Plea For Uniform Text-Books In Schools

Mrs. Munshi On Purpose Of Education

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi speaking in the Bombay Legislative Assembly, while moving her resolution on the uniform text books, in the course of her speech said:—

In the interests of education as a whole it is necessary that we should have uniformity in text-books. Of course, teachers do not like uniformity in text-books, because it is against their interests; most of the people who write text-books are teachers and they make a little more income out of writing text-books, and those text-books are prescribed by the other teachers who are their friends or relatives. That is how we find that in every school there is a different standard of education. If you visit two schools, you will find that the level of teaching is not the same in them. Of course, some select teachers play a very important part in the level of teaching in a school, but at the same time we must admit that text-books also play a very great part in it. The text-books prescribed in one school are good text-books, while those prescribed in another are indifferent text-books. That is how the difference in the level of teaching arises. If a child from a mofussil town comes to Bombay, he finds it very difficult to be with the class, because his knowledge is very much inferior to the knowledge of the children in the school in Bombay. If the same text-books are taught to all the children in the different towns, then the level of teaching will not be so very different as it is to-day; children will find it very easy to come up to the level which exists in the city schools to-day.

It might be argued that there are very few children who change their schools and it is not necessary to have the same set of text-books for all schools. But I think it is not a very negligible percentage; a good number of children change their schools every year, and they have to do it in the middle of the terms

Now, the objection which will be raised against this point is that if there is uniformity in text-books, different ideas will not be taught to the children.

I would like to say that schools are not there to teach ideas but they are there to give education and to build character. When children advance in years, they will learn these ideas and they will understand what are good ideas and what are bad ideas. But in the schools, when they are young, they must get th eright kind of education, they must build their character. Therefore, looking at this question from this point of view also, I think it is necessary that we should have uniformity in text-books. It is in the interest of children—that is the first interest that we have to look to in the matter of education—and in the interest of economy, because we are a poor country, that we should have uniformity of text-books.

The resolution was subsequently withdrawn by leave of the House.

DOCTORATE FOR KING BORIS

BOMBAY Wednesday

The Academic Senate of the Joseph Plisudski Unicersity in Warsaw has decided to confer an honorary doctorate to King Boris III of Bulgaria for his scientific researches in the field of mathematics and nature study.

The conferment of this high honour on the King of Bulgaria is one more instance of the close cultural ties existing between Poland and Bulgaria.

The diploma along with the decoration will be taken to Sofia by a special delegation of professors with the rector of the Univertity as their leader. This will be a sort of a return visit on the part of Polish savants since only recently there arrived a delegation of Bulgarian professors to the Polish capital to confer the diploma of honorary doctorate on the Polish President, Dr. I. Moscicki.

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INDIA AND BURMA AMENDMENT BILL PASSED IN LORDS

(Continued from Page 14)

authority of the provinces, but, on the contrary, our aim is the closest co-operation in the interests of India as a whole between the Central and Provincial Governments."

TRIBUTE TO PROVINCES

Lord Snell said it was obvious that the defects in the Government of India Act would come to light after it came into operation. On the whole, however, the work of the provincial Governments had gone on so smoothly and so hopefully that he would be very sorry indeed if any subsequent legislation might appear to the Indian people to invade the rights which the original Act had conferred.

Referring to clause four, Lord Snell said if it clearly related only to war emergency the House should consent to the second reading. There would be an opportunity to study the clause more closely before the Bill's later stages.

Lord Snell continued: "I do not personally like this proposed invasion of the rights of the provincial Governments. I should like to know if Lord Zetland can tell us how many provincial protested against the proposed clause as it now stands.

Replying, Lord Zetland said, broadly speaking with the exception of clause four, the Bill could be regarded as an agreed measure. There were one or two provisions upon which different provincial Governments held different views, but that was inevitable. He could not say exactly how many provincial Governments expressed dissent to clause four, but it could safely be said that a majority expressed apprehension regarding its inclusion in the Bill.

Lord Zetland continued: "The original Act contains clause 102. The clause therefore does not introduce a new principle. It is only making good an omission made at the time as a result of oversight in clause 102. The present position is anomalous, because while in case of war the Central Government could legislate in respect of provincial subjects where that is necessary in the interests of the safety of the country as a whole, it cannot make rules which in the case of legislation of that kind are so often an essential part of legislation. This is simply and solely a war measure and nothing more."—Reuter.

PROSPECTS OF INDIAN TEXTILE MILLS

Mr. Saklatwala Complains Of Burdens

Presiding over the ordinary general meeting of the Swadeshi Mills Company held yesterday, Mr. S. D. Saklatwala said:—

Before I proceed to comment on the Directors' Report and Accounts already submitted to you, and which with your permission I shall take as read, I should like to speak a few words on the prospect that lies before the textile industry. The year 1938 has proved a fairly good one for us, but it would be mistake to assume that it is a precursor of equally good or better years to come. It has been the misfortune of our industry that now and again it is being called upon to bear burdens of one kind or another. Every time a burden is imposed it is stated that the burden is a small one which a big industry can well afford to bear, but it is conveniently forgotten that that particular impost does not stand by itself and that the cumulative effect of the imposts piled one upon the other almost crushing. Last year we had the Interim Report of the Textile Labour Inquiry Committee and as a result of the recommendations contained therein our wage bill, as you will have seen from the Directors' Report, has increased by Rs. 1,50,000, which incidentally is sufficient to pay our Preference dividend for two years running. The final Report of the Committee has still to be submitted, but in the meantime the Central Government has thought fit inspite of opposition of the Legislative Assembly to double the import duty on cotton. This impost will be particularly felt by concerns like ours which specially ordered out machinery for fine counts with a view to meet the demand for finer goods in the market. It almost seems as if the duty is imposed to give preference to the manufacture of coarser over finer goods, a process the reverse of that recommended by the Tariff Board.

PROPERTY TAX

To give you an idea of the effect of the increased import duty on cotton and the property tax, on a concern like ours, I may inform you that if these two imposts had been in existence in 1938 we could have barely paid a dividend of Rs. 2 per ordinary share (instead of which we recommend now) assuming that we had not curtailed the provision made for depreciation etc., and that too in a comparatively good year as 1938 turned out to be. You can imagine what our plight will be in lean years.

Besides the property tax the local Government will be imposing a sale tax which, may go upto 6 1/4 per cent. Whatever be the intention of Government a large portion of the tax is bound to fall on the manufacturer, as owing to keen competition it will not be possible to pass it on to any appreciable extent to the ultimate consumer. So the sales tax will mean yet another impost on our industry and not a small one either, if you realise that on a turnover of Rs. 50 lakhs like our every 1 per cent of the sales tax represents a sum of Rs. 50,000.

As if the textile industry was not already sufficiently burdened we will have to face the prospects of further expenditure to implement the social legislation which Government will be bringing in as a part of their Labour programme.

So taking all things into consideration the prospects before our industry are none too cheerful and I can only hope that the Governments—Central as well as Local—will realise that there is a limit to the capacity of any industry however big to go on bearing different kinds of imposts one after the other and that it is unwise for the Governments themselves to cross that limit unless their intention is to cripple that industry if not to wipe it out of existence.

Coming now to the Directors' Report and the Accounts you will see that the total profit before making provision for depreciation is about Rs. 5,15,000. Deducting, therefrom the net income from the Girgaum property, after taking into consideration interest charges on the sum invested in the Estate, and other similar receipts the net profit come to about Rs. 4,11,000 which no doubt is a considerable improvement on the past year's results.

Some of the shareholders, who spoke, endorsed the chairman's remarks. The Director's Report and the Accounts for the year were adopted.

HIGHEST BID TURNED DOWN

Demolition Of Buildings On Bazar Gate Street

The Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation on Wednesday turned down the highest bid of Rs. 750 for the demolition of five buildings and removal of their materials The buildings are situated on Sir Pherozeshaw Mehta Road and Bazar Gate Street. As the plots on this site are leased permanently for building purposes, the old buildings standing thereon had to be demolished Messrs. Bennett and Co, the Auctioneers through whom the highest bid of Rs 750 was received from Mr. Esmail Currim was turned down as the Standing Committee thought that the amount offered was too small.

PORT OF SPAIN, April 26.

Government have invited all male British subjects between the ages of 18 and 55 to enlist in the new volunteer units for fixed coastal defence batteries, mobile anti-aircraft guns and searchlights.—Reuter.

Have you experienced the Tonic Action of Pears Soap? Then wash with Pears to-day. Your skin will be made youthful-looking—clear and fresh again.

THAT'S PEARS TONIC ACTION

A. & F. PEARS LIMITED (LONDON ENGLAND)

Alleged Victimisation Of Mr. K. B. Deshmukh

Ahmednagar Local Board Elections Echo

Letter To Rashtrapati: Demand For Justice

Mr. K. B. Deshmukh M. L. A. and President of the Ahmednagar District Local Board has sent a letter to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Congress

The following is the text of the letter to the Congress President:—

With due respect I approach you please to consider the following facts and redress my grievances at least for the sake of justice and fairness.

About a year ago, elections of local boards took place in this district (Ahmednagar) and out of 50 seats 31 were captured by Congress.

At the time of this election the Provincial Board, which consists of (1) Shankerrao Deo, (2) N. V. Gadgil and (3) K. M. Jedhe, had unnecessarily troubled the smooth working of District Election Board and had cancelled candidature of some, even a week before the polling date, without any sound reasons and for showing favouritism by keeping seats vacant for non-Congress members.

Two such candidates Messrs. Kanavde and Jadhav had appealed to you nearly a year ago but no reply was given. Their membership also was cancelled for three and five years respectively without giving any cause.

After the election was over the Congress Party was formed and the first meeting of the party was held under the guidance of Messrs. Jedhe and Gadgil to elect leader and other office bearers.

There were four candidates for leadership and as they could not come to terms, it was agreed between the 31 Congress members and the two leaders that a sub-committee of eight men should sit together and in anticipation of the sanction of the party decide the question of D. L. B. President and party leader. This Sub-Committee consisted of four candidates for Presidentship two M. L. A's. of this District and Messrs. Jedhe and Gadgil. I was also a member of it as a candidate for presidentship. This Sub-Committee had to consider and decide only one question that of president. But its members made a pact amongst themselves and settled some other arrangements in order to please all the candidates in that Sub-Committee.

This fact was kept secret from other Party members and when the Party met it was unanimously resolved that I should be the leader of party and chairman of the Board for next three years.

Accordingly I was elected as a chairman of the Board but at the time of election of Vice-Chairman of the Provincial Board wrote a letter that Mr. U. R. Bogawat must be elected as Vice-Chairman. The majority of Party members was against this, but to avoid charge of indiscipline they voted for him under protest and wrote a strong protest letter to M. P. C. C. Board.

In that letter serious allegations were made against Mr. Bogawat for his conduct as a Congressman and as a Party man. But the Controlling Board of Jedhe and Gadgil and Deo did not even care to reply to the letter nor did they remove Mr. Bogawat.

This letter was signed by 18 members out of 27 yet this Board disregarded the wishes of majority and retained Mr. Bogawat who represents capitalistic class and this created a permanent split between us and the Controlling Board. Three or four reminders were sent but the question remained unsolved.

In that pact it was settled that I should be a Chairman of the Board up to last December and then I should resign and another candidate, Mr. Takate, should be made Chairman. Accordingly the Provincial Board asked me to resign my Chairmanship in December.

I first resigned my party leadership and ask the Provincial Board to come to attend the Party meeting and elect another leader. Mr. Shankerrao Deo attended that meeting and without hearing any arguments or grievances of the members ordered that according to the pact they should elect Mr. Takate as a leader and also as a Chairman of the Board. Majority of members thought it an unjust and undemocratic and hence the meeting ended in confusion without any decision. The argument of party members was that the Sub-Committee which made this pact did not hear them; kept it secret and thus they were deprived of their rights hence they were not bound to carry that pact. Moreover it was an encroachment on their rights by the Parliamentary Board as will by those who agreed to it. The Parliamentary Board never considered these letter of protest against vice-Chairman elections and acted most autocratically and against democratic principles.

Another Party meeting was called and in that meeting it was resolved that the majority of the Party had full confidence in me and that I should not resign my post of D.L.B. Presidentship and in no circumstances should I allow the charge to go into the hands of Mr. Bogawat in whom the Party had no confidence and who was thrust against the will of the party. (2) Messrs. Bogawat and myself should resign Deputy-leadership and leadership to avoid quarrels and (3) according to the direction and will of the Party I at once resigned my post of leadership and elected Mr. Pholase as party leader. But Mr. Bogawat did not resign his deputy-leadership. And the Party had no choice but to pass a no-confidence motion against Mr. Bogawat and the Party did so against the will of these three persons of the Parliamentary Board.

These resolutions were conveyed to the Parliamentary Board, but they do not care to consider them and issued a note to me that if I did not resign my Presidentship within a week's time I would be punished. I advised them to consider my position and act fairly by doing justice to the party in the name of democracy and stated that I was ever ready to resign my post. All our requests fell on deaf ears and I received a letter three weeks ago that my Congress membership was cancelled for two years.

I am a member of the Congress Party in the Bombay Legislative Assembly and am also responsible to the All-India Parliamentary Board. I do not think the Parliamentary Board has ever consulted all these men concerned nor have they cared to take sanction before for taking this action against me.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Established—December, 1911).

Authorised Capital	Rs. 3,50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 3,36,26,400
Paid-Up Capital	Rs. 1,68,13,200
Reserve & Other Funds	Rs 1,01,47,000
Deposits as at 30-12-38	Rs. 31,03,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
103 Branches and Pay-Offices throughout India.

DIRECTORS

Sir H. P. Mody, K.B.E., CHAIRMAN.
The Rt. Hon'ble Nawab Sir Akbar Hydari, Kt., P.C.,
Ardeshir B. Dubash Esq.,
Haridas Madhavdas, Esq.,
Dinshaw D. Romer, Esq.,
Vithaldas Kanji, Esq.,
Sir Dossabhoy H. Bhiwandiwala.
Noormahomed M. Chinoy Esq.,
Bapuji Dadabhoy Lam, Esq.,
Dharamsey Mulraj Khatau, Esq.,

LONDON AGENTS:—Messrs. Barclay's Bank Limited, and Messrs. Midland Bank, Limited.
NEW YORK AGENTS:—The Guaranty Trust Co of New York.
PARIS AGENTS:—The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.
BERLIN AGENTS:—The Deutsche Bank.
Banking business of every description transacted on terms which may be ascertained on application.

H. C. CAPTAIN, Manager.

Medical Practitioners' Bill For C. P.

Provision Made For Regulation Of Qualification Of Ayurveds

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, (By Mail)

The Hon'ble Pandit D. P. Mishra, Minister for Local Self-Government, will introduce in the ensuing session of the Provincial Legislative Assembly, the Central Provinces and Berar Medical Practitioner Bill, 1939, to regulate the qualifications and to provide for the registration of practitioners of Indian systems of medicine with a view to encouraging the study and spread of such system and to amend the law relating to medical practioners generally in the Central Provinces and Berar.

In the statement of objects and reasons, the Hon'ble Pandit Mishra states that it is considered that the time has come for the resuscitation of the indigenous system of medicine so that cheap medical aid might be made available to the people in rural areas.

In December 1937 Government had appointed a committee to report how best this object could be achieved. That committee has recommended 'inter alia' that a Board of Indian Medicine should be established as early as possible whose functions will be to lay down and carry out its policy with regard to the indigenous systems of medicine and to look after the education and registration of Vaidyas.

The object of the Bill is to regulate the qualifications and to provide for the resignation of practitioners of Indian systems of medicine with a view to encouraging the study and spread of such system. While providing for the indigenous medical practitioners who have had a proper training in the Ayurvedic and Unani system of medicine and granting them certain privileges, an attempt has also been made to protect the public from the activities of quacks. The Bill is framed on the lines of the Bombay Medical Practioners Act, 1938.

RURAL UPLIFT WORKERS

When And Where To Send Applications

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

Government has received applications from persons desirous of securing appointments in the newly organised Co-operative and Rural Development Department. A number of appointments in this department will be filled after preliminary training in—

(1) agricultural methods to be popularised in the areas concerned,
(2) co-operative methods of work for reconstruction of rural life,
(3) cottage industries likely to succeed in the areas concerned,
(4) management of village panchayats, and
(5) work of rural development including important questions affecting rural life.

WHEN AND WHERE TO APPLY

Arrangements for training the candidates will be made at the training centres which will be opened shortly. The applicants are, therefore, advised to wait till the training centres are opened and applications for various posts are invited by the appointing authorities. The applications should then be forwarded to such appointing authorities and not to Government.

Those who desire to apply for posts of clerks, etc., which require no preliminary training may address their applications to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Director of Rural Development, Poona, or to the District Rural Development Associations which will be formed shortly.

BHATIPARA SATYAGRAHA TO BE SUSPENDED

Government To Intervene In Agrarian Dispute

SYHLET, April 26.

The Assam Cabinet having expressed its desire to intervene, the satyagraha launched at Bhatipara (Sylhet) following the agrarian dispute is going to be suspended. The Government are issuing orders for the release of Mr. Karuna Sindhu Roy M.L.A. (Assam) and others arrested in connection with the agitation. —A. P.

Disturbed & Anxious Year For Liverpool Corn Trade

TERMS TO INDIA IN WHEAT DEAL FOR DEFENCE PURCHASE PLANS

LONDON, April 2-.

The annual report of the Liverpool Corn Trade Association Ltd. was presented on Wednesday, April 26, by the President, Mr. John Beavan, at the meeting held in Liverpool.

The report stated:—

Apart from the war years, 1914 to 1918, the past year has been the most disturbed and anxious in the history of the Liverpool Corn Trade. The most important and most disturbing factor was Government's entry into the wheat market.

There was a severe decline in the volume of trading and the Directors attribute this to the steep decline in world prices, combined with the acts of Governments, which have prevented, hindered and discouraged shippers, merchants and brokers from freely exporting, importing, storing and distributing wheat.

In particular the action of our own Government curtailed the ordinary economic storage space at the port, thus making it difficult for traders to enter into commitments ahead.

GOVT. DEMAND.

The report discloses that, at a meeting with the grain trade's representatives on May 5, 1938, Sir Henry French of the Food (Defence Plans) Department explained that Messrs. Ranks, Spillers and the Co-operative Wholesale Society had been instructed to buy a quantity of wheat and maintain the amount as extra stock for Government account, the wheat to be kept in store as long as reasonably possible for the sake of economy of handling; replacements, when necessary, were to be made through the same agencies, i.e. the three millers, who were also the users of the wheat.

The Government had decided that this was the simplest and easiest method of building up a security stock and the one least likely to interfere with the normal course of the trade.

At that meeting the trade's representatives deplored the fact that the trade, as a whole, had not been taken into the Government's confidence.

It is little wonder that this State of affairs caused consternation among members of the Association. It appeared to it that the Government was set upon the destruction of their businesses, would throw them and their employees out of work, and would bring to an end an exchange, which, for the best part of a century, has been one of the assets of our city.

U. S. SUBSIDY AND ITS SEQUEL.

The action of the U. S. Government in effecting the sale of three million quarters, in one deal, on a subsidy basis to these same three millers, also injured the trade. (It is understood that the bargain provided for the exclusion of United States flour from British ports for some months.)

Had any foreign country dumped competitive goods in America by an arrangement between the representative of another Government and selected citizens in the United States, their action would have been strongly resented and would have given rise to a demand for drastic action by Washington but, in the case of wheat, the producer in the United Kingdom being protected by a substantial subsidy paid by consumers of bread, the dumped surplus was admitted at British ports without protest by H. M. Government. The effect of this sale on the Liverpool wheat "futures" market was to tend to drive down prices and to curtail business and the report quotes an authoritative American opinion that the U. S. Subsidy programme tended more to depress international prices than to elevate domestic prices.

IN AUSTRALIA.

In Australia the only Governmental control applied was the fixing of the price for domestic consumers at a basis equivalent to about 9 cents per bushel at the seaboard. A recent movement of wheat and flour to the Far East has relieved pressure; Australia is a free seller and her merchants are sure to grasp their opportunities without interference by the State.

The Argentine Government (differing from their policy in previous years) have been inclined to hold up supplies, despite the fact that the country is still under-equipped as regards elevators. Stocks have accumulated and forward sales have contracted. The position may well become aggravated by the movement of the current maize crop.

Russia prefers to remain silent on the subject of her production. Even by February 1939, no official estimate was obtainable of her 1937 crop.

All the Danubian Governments encourage production by one form of subsidy or another, and the weight of their crops has helped to depress the price of wheat in world markets.

TERMS TO INDIA.

The Government of India, on behalf of their growers and merchants, are still pressing for the inclusion of Indian wheat on the Liverpool "futures" con...tract.

There has been considerable correspondence on the subject during the last eighteen months and the Directors have explained to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, the only terms on which it would be possible that Indian wheat might be included. ...

On the International Wheat Advisory Committee's present efforts, the report comments that the difficulties are such that, to the technical mind, they appear to be insuperable. Moreover, it will be uphill work for the exporting countries, and in particular for the United States, to persuade European nations to pay less attention to the protection of their farmers, unless the exporters can give a lead and reduce their own barriers against imports.

SIMON'S SPEECH AND WAR RISKS.

After Sir John Simon's speech on January 31, setting out the Government's policy on war risks insurance, the trade's representatives were in negotiation with the Board of Trade on the draft of a scheme, the main points of which have been agreed to. This scheme should preclude any such cessation of business as was experienced last September, although some alteration in existing forms of contracts may be necessary to cover eventualities in times of emergency.

MAIZE "FUTURES."

A contract for maize "futures" was approved last October and trading under it commenced in February. It is hoped that it will attract business, provide a satisfactory "hedge" and thus serve the interests of sellers and buyers alike.—Reuter.

WALKOVER FOR CONGRESSMEN

Three Returned Unopposed In Ajmere Municipal Elections

(From Our Correspondent)
AJMER, April 26.

The Secretary, Congress Municipal Election Committee wries:—

Mr. Krishnagopal Garg, Secretary, Congress Parliamentary Committee, Mr. Swaroop Narain, Advocate and Mr. Shyam Sunder Deedwania, the Congress candidates for the Ajmer Municipal Elections, have been returned unopposed.

Congress contested 13 seats and from the brisk polling that took place yesterday, it is believed Congress will win at least nine seats.

PATEL GATE CONTROVERSY SETTLED

JUBBULPORE, April 25.

The Provincial Government has declared that the ownership of the Patel Gate belongs to the Municipal Committee and that the latter was at liberty to adopt any measures it deemed fit to deal with the flag controversy.—A. P.

TEMPLES OPENED TO HARIJANS

BOMBAY, April 26.

The Bombay Provincial Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangh announces that seven more temples in Bombay have been thrown open to Harijans. They are:

Shri Maruti Mandir, Shri Laxmi Narayan Mandir, Shri Panch Mukhi Maruti Mandir, Shri Maniamma's Mandir. Shri Khandoba's Mandir Shri Sudatamma's Mandir Shri Pochamma's Mandir.

This brings the total number of temples thrown open to Harijans in Bombay to 61.—United Press.

GOA LOTTERIES

(Continued From Page 6)

of them that I have used in this review repudiates such a claim.

The Government of Bombay must also take into consideration the fact that Goans of all classes feel that the lotteries are a chronic evil from which they suffer as much as their brethren in British India and the uncontrolled Goan press has been emphasising this for a number of years. It is, in a word in the collective interests that the lotteries 'racket' should be ended.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, April 26

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent paper	92/7/6
4 per cent 1960/70	108/11
5 per cent 1945/55	112/6

BANKS

Bank of India	108/8
Bank of Hindusthan	2/
Bank of India	137
Central Bank	31/12
Imperial Bank F P	1502/8
Imperial Bank P P	364/6
Indian Overseas Bank	47
Reserve Bank	109/4
Union Bank	5/13/6

TEXTILES

Ahmd New Textiles	365
Ambica	249/8
Arun	220
Arvind	1125
Asok	202/8
Bharatkhand	2150
Bombay Dyeing	736/4
Buckingham and Carnatics	173
Calico	556/4
Central India	191/4
Century	195/10
Colaba	99/6
Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills	450
Elgin	112/8
Gokak	117/8
Hukumchand	168/2
Indore	42/8
Jubilee	206/4
Khatau Makanji	85
Kohinoor	202/8
Laxmi Cotton	450
Madhusudan	203
Marsden	90/10
Morarji	105
Mysore	82/8
Nandlal Bhandari	77/4
New Great	171/14
Raipur	595
Rajnagar	180
Sajjan	97/8
Sassoon and Alliance	68
Sholapur	3125
Simplex	62/8
Swadeshi	193/12
Vishnu	1050

HYDRO ELECTRICS

Andhra Valley Ord	1355
Tata Hydro Ord	144/6
Tata Power Ord	1206/4

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad Electrics	137/8
Ajmer Electrics	11
Amalgamated	12/6
Bombay Suburban	141/4
Bombay Tram	126/4
Lahore Electrics	445
Surat Electrics	146/4

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown	317/8
Associated Cements	117/4
Belapur	171/14
Bombay Burma New	146/4
Bombay Burma Old	420
Bombay Steam	209/6
Bombay Telephone	79
Br B Petrol	3/0/9
Burma Corporation	5/9
Dalmia Cement	10/6
Indian Bleaching	88/2
Industrial Investment Tr	40/8
Indian Radio Ord	307/3
Indian Radio Defd	301/4
Indian Copper	1/14
Indian Iron	23/3
Mysore Sugar	30/4
Port Canning	68/8
Premier Construction	58/8
Rohtas Industries	22/8
Scindia Steam	16/8
Shivrajpur	31/4
Tata Oil	34/2
Tata Steel Ordy	250
Tata Steel Defd	1142/8

JUTES

Birla Jute	14/12
Howrah	52/6
Hukumchand	5/4
Kamarhatty	471
Kanknarrah	363
Lawrence	337
Reliance	58

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 21st day of April, 1939.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES—

	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	16,29,43,000
Notes in circulation:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	179,81,25,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	10,73,94,000
Total Notes issued	206,84,62,000
Total Liabilities	206,84,62,000

ASSETS—

	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,54,48,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000
Sterling Securities	59,50,11,000
Total of A.	103,91,57,000
B. Rupee Coin	65,63,33,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	37,29,72,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper	...
Total Assets	206,84,62,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 50.238 per cent.

Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 21st April, 1939.

LIABILITIES—

	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government	
(1) Central Govt. of India	6,64,24,000
(2) Govt. of Burma	3,84,34,000
(3) Other Govt. Accounts	3,33,74,000
(b) Banks	13,07,11,000
(c) Others	67,28,000
Bills Payable	8,45,000
Other Liabilities	90,60,000
Rupees	39,05,76,000

ASSETS—

	Rs.
Notes:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	16,28,95,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	48,000
Rupee Coin	4,53,000
Subsidiary Coin	4,70,000
Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	...
(b) External	...
(c) Government Treasury Bills	2,33,90,000
Balances held abroad*	12,35,91,000
Loans and Advances to Governments	50,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	2,00,000
Investments	6,71,83,000
Other Assets	73,46,000
Rupees	39,05,76,000

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities

Produce Receipts

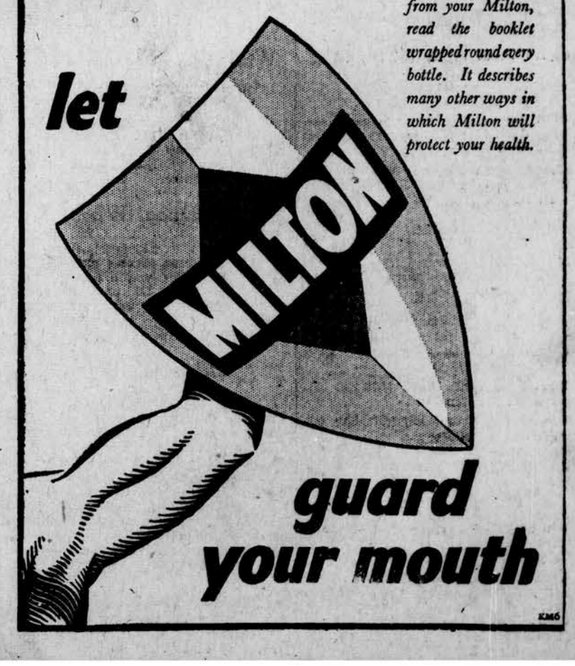
Bombay, April 26.

Wheat	5,377 cwts.
Linseed	24,037 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	267 cwts.
Gingellyseed	286 cwts.
Groundnuts	4,343 cwts.
Poppyseed	811 cwts.
Castorseed	14 cwts.
Rice	86,625 cwts.
Myrabollams	1,183 cwts.
Cottonseed	6,467 cwts.
Gram	1,270 cwts.
Joowar	844 cwts.
Barley	350 cwts.
Bajree	95 cwts.
Indian Sugar	110 cwts.

Protect your Gums!

Dental authorities say that the safest and simplest way to prevent Pyorrhoea is to gargle with Milton twice daily. Milton's powerful antiseptic action kills all germs, preventing sepsis of the mouth and keeping the gums firm and healthy. It makes the breath sweet, too. Use Milton regularly—a clean mouth is a safe mouth.

To get full value from your Milton, read the booklet wrapped round every bottle. It describes many other ways in which Milton will protect your health.



Latest Commercial News

N. Y. COTTON TWELVE POINTS UP

Want Of Fresh Support On Stock Exchange

INDUSTRIALS AND GILTS ARE BETTER

BOMBAY: April 26.

NEW YORK COTTON

The Cotton Market opened higher, but the feeling was uncertain due to renewed nervousness in Liverpool on reports that Mr. Roosevelt is pressing for subsidy proposals. It is expected that parities will slightly widen.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

After being firm and fairly active markets were generally easier and quiet owing to want of fresh support.

Home Industrials were mainly better.

Gilt-edgeds lost early gain.

Jute was firm on scarcity of sellers.

There was good covering demand in Sugar.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1939

New York, April 26.

Previous closing	8.02
To-day's opening	8.10
Difference	+.08
To-day's closing	8.14
Difference	+12

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1939

Liverpool, April 26.

Previous closing	4.31
To-day's opening	4.35
Difference	+.04
To-day's closing	4.32
Difference	+.01

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939	Rs. 153
July August	Rs. 153

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, April 26.

The New York cotton opened eight points higher with July position at 8.10. The market was uncertain owing to renewed nervousness in Liverpool on reports that Roosevelt is pressing for adoption of subsidy proposals. The slight widening of parities is expected Prices receded to 8.04 on speculative selling and profit-taking.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, April 26.

Locally, Broach July/August opened at Rs. 152-4 and then the rate went up to Rs. 152-12 but receded back and was finally quoted at Rs. 152-4.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 26.

The following are opening ranges:—

May (8.30/8.30) 8.34/8.34

July (8.09/8.08) 8.11/8.10

October (7.79/7.77) 7.75/7.75

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, April 26.

The following are opening quotations:

American May (4.49) 4.59

American July (4.27) 4.36

Egyptian May (6.21) 6.27

Egyptian July (6.30) 6.37

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, April 26.

TEAS

Indian Pekoe (1-0 1/2) 1-0 1/2

Indian Pekoe higher (1-1) 1-1

Ceylon Pekoe (1-2) 1-2

Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-7 1/2) 1-6 1/2

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop April May (£30 paid and buyers) £30 1/2 paid and buyers

Dunlop April (£30 1/2) £30 1/2

Lightning April (£29 3/4 sellers) £29 3/4 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (7 15/16 buyers) 7 15/16 buyers

Forward July September (8 1/16 paid and value) 8 1/16 buyers

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay April/May (£10 1/4 sellers) £10 1/4 sellers

Linseed La Plata April (£12 1/4 sellers) £12 1/4 sellers

Linseed La Plata April (£11 3/16 sellers) £11 3/16 sellers

Groundnuts Coromandel May (£10 5/8 sellers) £10 11/16 sellers

METALS

Tin (£222 3/4 buyers £223 sellers. Steady) £223 1/2 buyers £224 sellers. Steady.

Lead (£14 3/8 buyers £14 7/8 sellers. Steady) £14 7/16 buyers £14 1/2 sellers. Steady

Electrolytic Copper (£47 1/4 to £48 1/4) £48 to £48 1/2

Iron (102) 102

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, April 26.

Previous closing	4.68 1/4
To-day's opening	4.68 3/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.68 1/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, April 26.

Previous closing	4.68.15
To-day's opening	4.68.21
To-day's closing	4.63.13

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, April 26.

Previous closing	176.73
To-day's opening	176.71
To-day's closing	176.73

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 26.

London Exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar at 468.21 Fluctuations were small and rate receded to 468.13 on profit-taking.

Franc opened 176.71 and despite dollars quietness registered small advance to 176.73 at noon.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16 sellers) 1-5 15/16 sellers

Paris on Bombay (13.203) 13.203

New York on Bombay (34.99) 35.00

Berlin on Milan (87 1/4) 87 1/4

London on Milan (89.00) 89.00

London on Shanghai (0-8 1/4 nominal) 0-8 1/4 nominal

London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (Nil) Nil

Withdrawal (nil) nil

Gold (£7-8-5 1/2) £7-8-6

Silver (20 1/16d) 20 1/16d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 5/16 to 1 3/8 per cent) 1 5/16 to 1 3/8 per cent

4 months (1 1/2 to 1 1/2 per cent) 1 1/2 to 1 1/2 per cent

6 months (2 1/4 to 2 1/4 per cent) 2 1/4 to 2 1/4 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, April 26.

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay tonight:—

"Small offerings. Market steady.

LONDON SILVER

London, April 26.

Spot	(20 1/16d) 20 1/16d nil
Forward	(19 7/8d) 19 7/8d nil

LONDON GOLD

London, April 26.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-5 1/2) £7-8-6

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotation

SILVER

Bombay, April 26.

Silver ready	52 14 0
Silver Vaishakh	52 13 0
Silver Jeth	52 12 0

GOLD

Gold ready	37 0 0
Gold Vaishakh	37 0 6
Gold Jeth	37 0 9
Sovereign	23 11 0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, April 26.

Wheat May	3 6 0
Wheat September	3 8 0
Linseed May	5 2 9
Linseed September	5 5 0

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, April 26.

Liverpool wheat futures opened unchanged with new May option at 50 3/8 but declined to 50 1/4 on speculative selling, thereafter values advanced quietly owing to steady Canadian shippers offers together with sale.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, April 26.

On the Chicago wheat market May option opened at 69 5/8 unchanged from previous closing but improved to 69 7/8 on speculative buying. New crop options were very firm. There were high winds resulting in moisture evaporation. Mid-summer temperatures and lack of moisture were not of any importance in South West. Spring wheat areas need additional precipitation.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, April 26.

The Liverpool wheat market closed with May at 53d.

3½% GOVT. LOAN

Latest Quotations

Bombay, April 26.

3 1/2 per cent Government Paper was quoted at Rs. 92/7 at 5 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, April 26.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £79 1/4

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Monday, April 17, £78 1/2

Tuesday, April 18, £79

Wednesday, April 19, £78 3/4

Thursday, April 20, £79 1/4

Friday, April 21, £79 1/4

Monday, April 24, £79 1/2

Tuesday, April 25, £79 1/4

INDIAN LOANS

London, April 26. 3-30 p.m.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£92 3/4) £92 3/4

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£79 1/4) £79 1/4

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£104 1/4) £104 1/4

4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£107 1/4) £107 3/4

4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-58 (£101 1/4) £101 1/4

5 per cent 1942-47 (£105 1/4) £105 1/4

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£97 1/4) £97 1/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent 1945-55 (£700) £100 1/2

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£65 7/8) £65 3/4

3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£91 3/4) £91 5/8

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 7/8) £103

5 per cent Funding Loan (£103 1/8) £103 1/8

5 1/2 per cent War Loan (£91 5/8) £91 5/8

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£103 1/8) £103 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 26.

The Stock Exchange opened promisingly under the lead of giltedged securities which generally gained upto 3/8 of a pound.

The British budget was favourably received by the market. 3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock opened unchanged at £79 1/4 and remained stationary at the same level.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (15-7 1/2) 15-7 1/2

Motors and Spencer Ordinary (56-9) 57-7 1/2

Hydro Electric (dol 3 7/8) dol 3 7/8

Elec Music Industry (10-3) 10-3

Princhin Johnson (23-1 1/2) 23-1 1/2

Imperial Chemical (28-1 1/2) 28-9

Woolsworth New Ordinary (59-1 1/2) 59-7 1/2

San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£21 1/2) £21 1/2

Dunlop Rubber (24-6) 24-6

Unilever Ordinary (32-1 1/2) 32-10 1/2

Ford Motors (17-3) 16-7 1/2

Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£42) £42 3/4

British American Tobacco Ordinary (92-6) 93-1 1/2

Carreas 'A' (£5 7/8) £5 7/8

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (123-1 1/2) 123-1 1/2

P and O. S. N. Company Deferred (20-1 1/2) 20-1 1/2

Distillers (88-9) £9-6

British Dyers (3-10 1/2) 3-10 1/2

British Celanese (3-7 1/2) 3-10 1/2

J and P Coates Ordinary (30-7 1/2) 30-7 1/2

Courtaulds Ordinary (23-10 1/2) 23-10 1/2

Fine Cotton Spinners (2-6) 2-6

Vickers Limited Ordinary (20-1 1/2) 20-1 1/2

Inter Nickels (dol 48 5/8) dol 48 5/8

Indian Irons (35-0) 35-0

TEA SHARES

Assam (15-7 1/2) 15-7 1/2

Donaro Tea (31-3) 31-3

Empire of India (20) 20

JUTE

Barnagore (£10 3/4) £11

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (23-6) 23-6

Gula Kelampong (16-10 1/2) 16-10 1/2

Rubber Plant Inv Trust (24-6) 24-6

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (30-0) 30-0

Burma Corporation (8-1 1/2) 8-1 1/2

Rio Tintos (£11 3/4) £11 5/8

East Rand Proprietors (46-10 1/2) 46-10 1/2

Rand Mines (£8 1/2) £8 1/2

MINE SHARES

Crown (£15 1/4) £15 1/4

Association Portland Cement (68-1 1/2) 68-4 1/2

Trinidad Leaseholds (85-0) 85

Sub Nigel (£10 3/8) £10 1/2

Spring Mines Split Shares (26-10 1/2) 26-10 1/2

Union Corporation (£7 1/8) £7 1/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (20-7 1/2) 21-3

Anglo Iranian (81-10 1/2) 81-10 1/2

Burma Oil (76-10 1/2) 77-6

Mexican Eagle (7-0) 7-3

Shell Transport (80-0) 80-7 1/2

Royal Dutch (£33 3/8) £33 5/8

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£24 1/2) £25

London Midland Ordinary (£12 1/2) £12 1/2

London North Eastern Def (£2) £2

London Southern Def (£12 3/4) £12 3/4

London Transport 5 per cent (£114 1/2) £114

London Transport 'C' £64 1/2) £65

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, April 26.

The following are the opening rates:

General Motors (dol 41 3/8) dol 41 1/8

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 23 1/8) dol 22 7/8

U S Common New Stock (dol 47 3/8) dol 46 1/8

U S Steel Preference (unquoted) dol 110 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Sugar And Jute Firm

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 26.

On the Stock Exchange the general approbation of the budget was reflected in the cheerful tone of stock markets where Giltedged securities and Industrials advanced sharply in the early trading. Despite later profit-taking Industrials recorded final gains, though Giltedged securities lost major part of the initial advance. Breweries were particularly strong because the fears of possible increase of taxation proved unfounded.

Commodities:—Sugar was firm and active on good covering demand influenced by dearer actuals. Jute was very firm on scarcity of sellers.

Foreign Exchanges:—Belga recovered sharply on bear covering induced by the prospects of stable Government.

Wall Street opened barely steady.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Recovery In Indian Irons After Early Recession

CALCUTTA, April 26.

Jutes practically displayed very little activities and business confined only to a limited basis. Coals were easier with limited trading. Teas dull. Miscellaneous revealed no fresh feature, Indian Iron the leader of speculative issues after steady opening receded heavily due to selling pressure during the middle of the day but recovered again towards the close. Other issues also showed weaker movements in sympathy with the leader. Govt. securities ruled steady at lower levels.

Govt. securities three and half per cent Govt. paper 92/7, three and half per cent loan 1947/50 101/8 small lots, four per cent loan 1960/70 108/10.

Banks:—Imperial Fully paid 1511, Reserve Bank 107/8, Mayurbhanj Rly 65.

Coals:—Bengal Nagpur 20/8, Bokaro and Ramgur 13/10, Burrakur 11/4, Dhemo Main 11/4, Equitable 28/12, Hurriladih 10/4.

Jutes:—Bally 184, Barnagore 145 small lot, Clive 24/3, Howrah 53/8, Kamarhatty 478 do pref 134 small lot, Kankinarrah 360, do pref 134, small lot Lothian pref 134 small lot, New Central 284/8 small lot, Reliance pref 154 small lot.

Miscellaneous:—Burma corpn 5/9, Consolidated tin 5/13, Indian copper 1/14, Tavoy tin 1/1, Dalmia Cements ord 10/5 do pref 90 small odd lot, Bengal telephone ord 17, Jubbulpore elec 12/12, Burn and Co. six per cent pref 125, Hukumchand steel defd 1/5 odd lot, Indian Galvanizing 19/2, Indian iron 23/6, Steel Corpn. ord 11/1, Balmer Lawrie 240 B I Corpn. ord 2/7, Calcutta trams ord 16/12, Dunlop rubber ord 15/4 do first pref 133/8, Ct. British Burma Petrol 3/1, Tide Water oil 11/12, Ct. Raza 11/8, Durrang tea 14, Jutlibari 12/8.

Debenture:—Three and quarter per cent 1956/66, Howrah Bridges 99/14 small lot.—A.P.

SUMMER TIME IN U. S. A.

Summer Time will commence in U. S. A. on the 30th April.

TEJI MANDI PREMIUMS

To-day's Quotations

BOMBAY: April 26.

Broach J/August settlement 24-6-1939:—

D/Option premium Rs. 5-1/2; Teji 2-3/4, Mandi 2-3/4.

Teji on Rs. 5 difference Rs. 1-3/16; Mandi 1-1/16.

Teji on Rs. 10, difference Rs. 11/16, Mandi 9/16.

Broach J/August settlement 21-5-1939:—

D/Option premium Rs. 3-1/2; Teji 1-13/16, Mandi 1-13/16.

Any one side on Rs. 3 difference Rs. 7/8.

Any one side on Rs. 5 difference Rs. 7/16.

Broach A/May settlement 24-3-1940:—

D/Option premium Rs. 15-1/4; Teji 7-7/8, Mandi 7-5/8.

Teji on Rs. 10 difference Rs. 4-1/2, Mandi 3-1/2.

Teji on Rs. 10 difference Rs. 4-1/2, Teji on Rs. 25 difference Rs. 1-3/4, Mandi 1.

Teji on Rs. 160 Rs. 4-1/8.
" " " 165 Rs. 3-1/4.
" " " 170 Rs. 2-1/2.
" " " 175 Rs. 1-5/8.
" " " 200 Rs. 9/16.
Mandi " " 140 Rs. 4-1/2.
" " " 135 Rs. 3.

PRODUCE MARKETS

(Teji-Mandi) D/Option Settlement date. Premiums

Groundnut:—		
May	**(30th April)**	**0-11-0**
June	**(25th May)**	**0- 3-0**
Aug.	**(31st July)**	**1-14-3**
Sept.	**(25th Aug.)**	**0- 7-0**
Castorseed:—		
May	**(30th April)**	**0- 5-0**
Sept.	**(31st Aug.)**	**1-11-0**
Cottonseed:—		
May	**(30th April)**	**0- 5-0**
Sept.	**(31st Aug.)**	**1-13-0**
Linseed:—		
Sept.	**(25th Aug.)**	**0- 5-6**
Wheat:—		
Sept.	**(25th Aug.)**	**0- 4-6**

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 26-4-39.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.8 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.08 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.87 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

All India Weather

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, April 26

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Rainfall Total Since 1st April	Rainfall Differ. ence to Normal
Agra	104	66	—	—	—0.2
Amraoti	107	70	—	—	—0.2
Akola	105	70	—	0.6	—0.4
Ahmedabad	103	73	—	—	—
Ajmer	78	71	-	-	—0.1
Ahmednagar	102	74	—	0.5	+0.2
Ambala	101	65	—	0.4	—0.2
Allahabad	105	70	—	0.4	+0.3
Benares	104	71	—	—	—0.2
Bareilly	104	68	—	—	—0.3
BOMBAY	90	77	—	—	—0.1
Bangalore	81	70	—	6.1	+5.1
Bhopal	103	75	—	—	—
Baroda	101	61	—	—	—
Belgaum	100	73	—	0.4	—0.9
Bahawalpore	103	72	—	—	—0.3
Bijapur	104	82	0.1	0.5	—0.1
Bellary	103	81	—	1.3	+0.7
Bhavnagar	107	67	—	—	—0.1
Chittagong	91	79	—	3.9	—
Calcutta	105	80	—	1.6	+0.1
Cuttack	103	77	—	0.2	—0.8
Cawnpore	107	72	—	—	—0.2
Calicut	92	77	—	6.9	—4.1
Colombo	86	75	T	10.2	+2.7
Cheerapunji	—	—	—	—	—
Cocanada	95	79	—	0.5	—0.1
Cochin	88	80	—	6.7	+5.8
Dehra Dun	95	64	—	0.3	—0.3
Delhi	103	69	—	—	—0.3
Dehra I. Khan	91	70	—	0.6	—0.2
Darjeeling	69	53	—	0.5	—2.6
Desa	102	68	—	—	—
Dalhousie	—	—	—	3.0	—0.1
Fort Sandeman	—	—	—	—	—
Gorakhpur	105	70	—	0.1	—0.2
Hyderabad (Dn.)	104	82	—	—	—0.6
Hyderabad (Sd.)	103	72	—	—	—1.3
Indore	102	68	—	—	—0.1
Jhansi	105	70	—	—	—
Jubbulpore	105	60	—	—	—0.1
Jacobabad	—	—	—	—	—
Jaipur	100	68	—	—	—0.1
Karwar	90	78	—	0.8	—
Karachi	—	—	—	—	—
Kodaikanal	67	52	—	5.6	+2.0
Khandwa	107	71	—	—	—0.1
Lucknow	105	67	—	—	—0.2
Ludhiana	102	75	—	0.2	—0.2
Lahore	100	73	—	0.1	—0.4
Lyallpur	93	71	—	—	—0.5
Multan	101	73	—	—	—0.2
Mysore	92	67	—	1.9	—0.1
Madras	90	79	—	5.2	+4.7
Marmagao	86	79	—	0.1	—
Malegaon	105	68	—	—	—0.1
Mussoorie	75	55	—	4.5	—0.6
Mahableshwar	90	70	—	0.7	—0.4
Murree	68	47	T	2.7	—1.1
Mount Abu	85	69	—	—	—0.1
Masulipatam	92	79	—	0.1	—0.4
Mandalay	102	81	—	0.6	—0.2
Mangalore	89	79	T	5.0	+3.9
Meerut	—	—	—	—	—0.4
Mercara	89	65	—	1.3	—0.9
Nagpur	100	79	—	0.3	—0.3
Ootacamund	72	56	—	2.9	+0.9
Patna	104	75	—	0.1	—0.2
Peshawar	90	63	T	0.6	—1.1
Poona	103	67	—	0.1	—0.4
Pachmarhi	95	65	—	—	—0.2
Port Blair	88	75	—	2.5	+1.2
Quetta	—	—	—	—	—
Ranchi	99	70	—	0.5	—0.3
Rawalpindi	90	61	0.1	1.6	—0.2
Rangoon	92	79	—	2.3	+1.3
Ratnagiri	87	77	—	0.1	—
Rajkot	101	60	—	—	—
Sialkot	97	71	—	0.9	+0.1
Srinagar	69	38	0.2	2.0	—1.4
Sholapur	106	71	0.2	0.4	+0.1
Shillong	80	62	—	—	—4.5
Simla	69	56	—	1.4	—0.3
Surat	104	73	—	—	—
Salem	96	79	—	5.7	+4.3
Trichinopoly	98	81	—	4.9	+3.7
Trivandrum	88	79	0.1	5.7	—2.1
Vizagapatam	88	79	—	—	—0.6

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

All India Weather

POONA, April 26.

The Western disturbance caused local rain in Kashmir, North-west Frontier Province and a few falls in North Baluchistan. Local dust or thunderstorms are reported from the Punjab. A few thundershowers have also occurred in Assam, East Central Provinces and Bombay Deccan with scattered light showers in South Madras. Day temperatures are appreciably above normal in Assam and Bengal.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Silchar, Chanda, Srinagar, Chaman, Sholapur quarter inch.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 26-4-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.063 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.1 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 89.9 degrees 0.6 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.5 degrees 0.7 (below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 74 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NNW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 203 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 29 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 1.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, April 26.

B I S N s.s. Howra of 4096 reg tons Capt G H Johnson arrived from Calcutta via Malabar Coast Ports with rice timber and general cargo

Lewis Dreyfus s.s. Federiko Glavic of 3292 reg tons Capt I Ivanac arrived from Dubrovink via Port Said Aden Porebunder Veraval with cargo of groundnuts.

James Finlay s.s. City of Kobe of 2743 reg tons Capt R C Cooper arrived from Antwerp via Dunkerk Middlesbrough Hull Port Said and Port Sudan with general cargo

B I S N s.s. Sutherland of 2953 reg tons Capt H Morgan arrived from Calcutta with cargo of coal

Volkart Bros s.s. Silverlaurel of 3817 reg tons Capt R Cross arrived from Baltimore via New York Alexandria Suez and Bahrein with general cargo

B I S N s.s. Orna of 4030 reg tons Capt W H Hemmings arrived from Calcutta with coal and general cargo

SAILED

Mackinnon Mackenzie s.s. Baron Belhaven of 3921 reg tons Capt T Baillie sailed for Shanghai via Sabang with local cargo

B I S N s.s. Gharinda of 3212 reg tons Capt L E Heath sailed for Karachi via Bhavnagar and Kathiawar Coast Ports with local and same bottom cargo

B I S N s.s. Barala of 1899 reg tons Capt A Tiller sailed for Basra via Kathiawar Coast Ports Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers and local cargo

B I S N s.s. Tairea of 3756 reg tons Capt F Robinson sailed for Durban via Porebunder East and South African Ports with passengers and local cargo

Scindia Steam Nvg. s.s. Jalaputra of 3113 reg tons Capt N D Anderson sailed for Karachi with same bottom cargo

M B Kaisha's s.s. Singapore Maru of 4257 reg tons Capt S Kanebako sailed for Osaka and Dairen via Port Okha Navlakhi Karachi and Marmagoa with local and same bottom cargo

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading 26-4-39.

S S Celicia (Anch Line) for Kathiawar Karachi Europe and American Ports.

S S Barala (MM) for Kathiawar Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports

S S Ranchi (MM) for China Japan Ports via Colombo

S S Kybfels (LE) for Europe and American Port via Port Said

S S City of Melbourne (KN) for Antwerp Dunkerk Ports via Karachi and Port Said

S S Monte Piana (LT) for Singapore and Saigon Ports via Karachi

S S Howra (MM) for Coast Ports Colombo and Rangoon

S S Pasmania (Vol Bros) for American Ports via Karachi.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, April 26.

1 City of Kobe 2743 Malabar Coast 30-4 J Finlay

2 Tairea 3756 Durban 26-4 M M

6 Halizones 3137 Kathiawar Ports 29-4 J Finlay

7 C/Auckland 5288 Colombo 27-4 F F Campbell

9 Orna 4030 Calcutta 3-5 M M

11 Federiko Glavic 3292 Port Said 1-5 L Dreyfus

14 Windsorwood 3146 Vizagapatam 29-4 L Edwards

16 Stratheden 14234 London 29-4 M M

VICTORIA DOCK

4 Varsova 1955 Busra 27-4 M M

5 Jalabala 2211 Rangoon 27-4 Scindia S N

8 Jalaputra 3113 Karachi 26-4 Scindia S N

9 Singapore Maru 4253 Karachi 26-4 M B Kaisha

10/11 Mount Parnes 2759 Rangoon 26-4 Scindia S N

12/13 Gharinda 3212 Karachi 26-4 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Kalarand 859 Bedi Bunder N F B S N

B Jalaganga 3080 Bassien 28-4 Scindia S N

C/R Begum 3656 Calcutta N F T Morrison

H Offside Shrivati 250 N F N F Malabar Steamship

H Revati 250 N F N F Malabar Steamship

K British Soldier 3503 Abadan N F Anglo Iranian Oil.

P Graciosa 1029 Bangkok 27-4 F F Campbell.

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Ranchi 27-4-39 P and O S N

Strathmore 4-5-39 P and O S N

Viceroy of India 11-5-39 P and O S N

Maloja 18-5-39 P and O S N

Rawalpindi 25-5-39 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

City of Melbourne 27-4-39 K Nixon

Cilicia 28-4-39 Anchor Line

FROM HAMBURG

Lindenfels 30-4-39 L Edwards

Braunfels 9-5-39 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Vini 26-4-39 Volkart Bros

Atlanta City 4-5-39 M M

Pres Van Buren 18-5-39 F F Campbell

Pres. Adams 4-5-39 F F Campbell

FROM OSLO

Sumatra 6-5-39 L Edwards

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Verde 22-5-39 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Monte Piana 4-5-39 L Triestino

Victoria 8-5-39 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Glasgow Maru 9-5-39 O S Kaisha

Alipore 2-5-39 P and O S N

Anyo Maru 29-4-39 N Y Kaisha

Conte Biancamano 11-5-39 L Triestino

Katori Maru 7-5-39 N Y Kaisha

Carthage 26-5-39 P and O S N

Ryufuku Maru 24-5-39 O S Kaisha

Conte Rosso 25-5-39 L Triestino

Sakito Maru 12-5-39 N Y Kaisha

FROM BASRA

Bandra 27-4-39 M M

Varela 29-4-39 M M

FROM RANGOON

Howra 27-4-39 M M

FROM SYDNEY

Strathnaver 6-5-39 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Kenya 29-4-39 M M

Takliwa 13-5-39 M M

FROM MOULMEIN

Hatarana 29-4-39 M M

FROM KARACHI

Vita 27-4-39 M M

Warfield 2-5-39 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Strathnaver 6-5-39 P and O S N

Viceroy of India 13-5-39 P and O S N

Narkunda 20-5-39 P and O S N

Mooltan 22-4-39 P and O S N

Stratheden 29-4-39 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Venice 8-5-39 K Nixon

Cilicia 12-5-39 Anchor Line

FOR GERMANY

Uhenfels 25-4-39 L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

Pres. Adams 6-5-39 F F Campbell

Pres. Van Buren 20-5-39 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 25-5-39 L Triestino

FOR ABADAN

Bri Soldier N F Anglo Iranian Oil

FOR GENOA

Conte Biancamano 11-5-39 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Victoria 8-5-39 L Triestino

Haruna Maru 24-4-39 N Y Kaisha

Katori Maru 8-5-39 N Y Kaisha

Eihuku Maru 8-5-39 O S K Kaisya

Alipore 16-5-39 P and O S N

Ranchi 27-4-39 P and O S N

Anyo Maru 17-5-39 N Y Kaisha

Sakito Maru 13-5-39 N Y Kaisha

Behar 6-5-39 P and O S N

Glasgow Maru 23-5-39 O S Kaisha

Conte Verde 22-5-39 L Triestino

FOR SYDNEY

Strathmore 4-5-39 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Bandra 3-5-39 M M

Varsova 27-4-39 M M

FOR DURBAN

Takliwa 24-5-39 M M

Kenya 10-5-39 M M

FOR RANGOON

Jalabala 27-4-39 Scindia S N

FOR BANGKOK

Graciosa 25-4-39 F F Campbell

FROM BASSIEN

Jalaganga 28-4-39 Scindia S N

FOR CALCUTTA

Begum N F T Morrison

Orna 3-5-39 M M

Vini 28-4-39 Volkart Bros

FOR KARACHI

Vita 29-4-39 M M

B P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Mount Parnes 25-4-39

S S Gharinda 25-4-39

S S Jalaganga 25-4-39

S S Jalaputra 26-4-39

S S Singapore Maru 26-4-39

S S Stanwold 26-4-39

EXPORTS.

Bombay, April 26.

S S Kybfels for Gdynia: 55 bales raw cotton A Clayton.

For Ghent: 55 bales raw cotton A Clayton.

For Hamburg: 143 bales cotton waste N D Kaikini; 221 bales cotton waste M Chandulal; 65 bales cow hides D Abraham; 1360 bags groundnut oil cake exp P Surchand; 13600 bags groundnut oil cake exp. H Rawji; 40 bags gum S Dharshi; 98 bags gum D Mavji.

For Hamburg option Northern Ports: 4524 bags gr nut oil cake meal The Swastik Oil Mills

For Antwerp: 25 bales wool raw H E Dossa; 79 bales cotton waste M Chandulal.

For Rotterdam: 56 bales cotton waste M Chandulal; 217 bags gr nut kernel G Gokalchand; 1280 bags gr nut seed The Cotton Agents; 140 bags metal scrap borings G Gabriel.

For Gothenburg: 25 bales cotton waste M Chandulal.

For Yapela: 10 bales d/s sheep skins D Abraham and Sons.

For Thessaloniki: 35 bags henna powder D Abraham and Sons.

For Carlovassi: 10 bales cow hides D Abraham and Sons.

S S Cilicia for Manchester: 125 bales raw cotton Viram Ladha.

For Liverpool: 140 bags hemp H Govindjee; 665 bags gr nut oil cakes exp. Raja Oil Mills; 700 bags gr nut oil cakes exp V Khimji; 5172 bags gr nut oil cakes exp The Cotton Agents; 173 bags old leither pickers Gokaldas and Sons

For Glasgow: 700 bags gr nut oil exp Vishram Kimji; 990 bags mussoor Ralli Bros

S S Fdrito Glavic for Port Said for orders: 900 bags gr nut oil cake exp L Dreyfus; 120 bags gr nut oil cake meal L Dreyfus.

S S Eihuku Maru for Yokohama: 260 tons scrap iron Faiz.

S S Ranchi for Hongkong: 500 bags gr nut seed Asiatic Chemical Work; 200 bags gr nut seed Pavri Sons; 37 bags coplat E Moledina and Sons; 15 bales cotton grey yarn David Sassoon; 15 bales cotton grey yarn A Virji; 95 bales cotton g m turst H M Ghazanfir; 190 bales cotton grey yarn Pavri and Sons; 65 bales cotton grey yarn J Jeevan.

For Ganila: 145 bales cotton grey yarn J Jeevan.

IMPORTS

M S Kybfels Agent Lionel Edwards from Hamburg: 165 dms caustic soda; 500 bags zinc oxide; 220 i/dms dyes dry; 60 cases padlocks, 62 cases lamps cheap tin iron; 71 bales news printing paper; 54 dms magnesium chloride; 347 cases bangles; 64 bdls y m rods; 312 pcs earthenware; 76 cases shoe tacks; 125 cases iron wood screws; 130 pcs timber aspenlogs; 60 cases school slates; 456 cts tiles; 585 bdls ceilling boards; 130 cases unexposed films; 302 d/bags bolts and nuts; 274 cases hurricane lanterns, 674 bales paper; 65 rolls paper; 349 cases window glass; 658 cases sewing machine; 196 bdls plywood.

BERLIN, April 26.

An official statement issued concerning yesterday's talks between Herr von Ribbentrop and M. Markovitch says that the conversations were conducted in a friendly spirit "resulting in a far-reaching agreement in views on questions of common interest to Germany and Yugoslavia".—Reuter.

Consideration Of Subsidy Plan On Friday

FULMER'S BILL TO INCREASE DOMESTIC COTTON CONSUMPTION

May Tenders Taken Up By Trade Interests

BOMBAY, April 26.

Senator Bankhead said that the cotton subsidy plan will probably be taken up on Friday by the Senate Appropriations Sub-Committee, opening that two or three days will be necessary to work out details

Representative Fulmer has introduced in the House a Bill to increase domestic cotton consumption by taxing pulp products not containing fixed percentage of cotton fibre.

The tax would apply to newsprint and paper board containing less than 5 per cent. cotton fibre, other paper containing less than ten per cent. and rayon and cellophane plastic containing less than fifteen per cent. Surplus cotton would be available to pulp processors at six cents per lb. with Government absorbing the loss.

Thus it will be seen that the proposed export subsidy has no uniform support and it will not reduce Government stocks. At the moment the main attention is drawn how to reduce loan stocks with a view to maintain the existing level of cotton prices. The subsidy will have disastrous effect in the logn run and the American treasury will have to bear the loss of two cents on seven million bales. This may have some effect for a year but the final solution lies in controlled production and increase of raw cotton. The supply of artificial silk and rayon products go a long way in the consumption and while the present European political situation does not allow any concerted action, it will be advisable for the American Government to carry on the loan stocks for a year and control production this year. Recent research is decreasing the cost of production of cotton in U. S. A. and if subsidy is adopted. The Washington Administration will lose the sympathetic consideration for a round table conference. If the American Government ruins the economic conditions of foreign cotton growers, time will come when they will also resort to new measures.

NEW YORK MARKET.

Trading on the New York Cotton Market was of a mixed character with foreign interests liquidating old and establishing new straddles. The market subsequently quietened awaiting further subsidy developments. The market opened steady and advanced further on active short covering of May, despite issuance circulation notices against 15,500 bales. Finally reacted on co-operative selling and the market closed barely steady.

At the opening July was quoted unchanged at 8.08 and advanced to 8.13 which was the highest level. Later on there was some selling and prices reached to 8.01 which was the lowest level. The Market closed at a net decline of 2 to 10 points in distants. Spot Cotton prices closed 5 points down at 8.94 c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was also fairly quiet and closed at a net decline of 1 to 7 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 7 points at 8.77 c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a rise of one point with July 4-30. There was scattered covering of nears and Bombay buying met hedge selling and American selling. Traders were cautious pending Washington developments. There was straddle and profit-taking buying, straddle selling in theory that parity will narrow further if subsidy comes out in force. There was trade calling and local support. The Market closed at a rise of 2 points to a decline of 2 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 4.84d. per lbs.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Giza futures declined 3 to 2 points and Uppers closed unchanged. The Alexandra Cotton Market was quiet but steady with sakels 5 to 8 points down and Ashmouni futures 3 points up to 7 points down.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York July highest (10-13 a.m.)	8.13+05
New York July lowest (2-35 p.m.)	8.01—07
Liverpool July highest	4.32+03
Liverpool July lowest	4.26—03

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following telegram from New York:—

New York: 'Notices issued for about 15,500 bales stopped by Spot interests. Bankhead proposals will be considered on 28th April. Liquidation increased towards the close.'

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Senate discussing subsidy plan on Friday. Final outcome uncertain but purchases in new crops recessions without fear of large decline advisable.

Trade absorbed May tenders and also long liquidation. Foreign interests good buyers in distants.

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Delivery notices circulating freely subsidy news is subject to varied interpretations do not think the improvement will last.

Early May liquidation against tenders foreign selling against straddle absorbed by trade afternoon market quiet sagging tendency continued light foreign selling Georgia spot firm principal receiver tenders after early circulation.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from New York Cotton Exchange Service:—

Southern Senators reported in agreement plan no loan releases until January. Next loan presumably 52 per cent parity export subsidy two cents beginning July first. Annual export goal seven million bales.

WEATHER OVER U. S. A. COTTON BELT

Liverpool, April 26

Slightly warmer in Western Belt, light to moderate rainfall in Central and Eastern Belts, more rain is expected.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, April 25

May	8.27—02
July	8.02—06
October	7.70—94
December	7.60—02
January	7.59—03
March	7.59—10
Middling Spot	8.94—05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, April 25

May	8.42—01
July	8.12—07
October	7.80—84
Middling Spot	8.77—77

NEW YORK
New York, April 25

11-00 A.M. RANGES—	
May	8.36/8.36
July	8.08/8.08
October	7.77/7.77
NOON CALL—	
May	8.33
July	8.06
October	7.73

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, April 25

Day's receipts at all U S Ports	4,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain	nil.
Day's exports to the Continent	1,000 bales
Day's exports to China and Japan	1,000 bales

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, April 25

April	4.54+01
May	4.54+01
June	4.41+02
July	4.31+02
August	4.22+01
September	4.13
October	4.11
November	4.09—01
December	4.11—01
January	4.12—02
February	4.14—02
March	4.16—02
April	4.17—02
Middling Spot	4.84
	10-12 a.m. quotations
May	4.54
July	4.31

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, April 25

Broach A/M opening 152 5/8 highest 152 5/8 lowest 151 closing 151 3/4

Broach J/A opening 153 highest 153 lowest 150 1/2 closing 151 1/4

New Broach A/M 1940 opening 148 highest 148 1/4 lowest 147 closing 147 3/8

Oomra May opening 139 1/4 highest 139 1/2 lowest 139 closing 139 1/4

Oomra July opening 139 1/4 highest 139 1/2 lowest 139 closing 139 1/4

Oomra D/J opening 132 3/4 highest 133 lowest 132 1/4 closing 133

Bengal May opening 113 highest 113 1/2 lowest 112 1/2 closing 113 1/4

Bengal July opening 113 1/4 highest 113 3/4 lowest 112 1/2 closing 113 3/4

Bengal D/J opening 111 3/4 highest 111 3/4 lowest 111 1/4 closing 111 3/4

Night session: Broach J/A opening 151 1/4 highest 151 7/8 lowest 151 1/4 closing 151 3/4. Broach A/M 1940 closing 147 3/4

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, April 25

GIZA 2—	
Spot	6.36—6
May	6.27—3
July	6.37—2
October	6.46—2
November	6.46—2
January	6.49—3
March	6.52—3
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.42—7
May	5.34—2
July	5.39—0
October	5.43—0
November	5.41—0
[illegible]	5.43—0
[illegible]	5.45—0

Alexandria Market

Alexandria, April 25

SAKELS—	
May	11.12—6
July	11.29—5
November	11.57—8
ASHMOUNI—	
June	9.16—3
August	9.16—7
October	9.09+2
December	9.10+3
February	9.14—1
GIZA—	
May	10.78—2
July	10.99+1
November	11.19+7
January	11.26+9

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Broach A/M New York May Rs. 46.

Liverpool May Rs. 44

Broach J/A New York July Rs. 40 1/2.

Liverpool July Rs. 35

New York Liverpool: May 51 July 34 October 28 December 38 January 41

LONDON PRODUCE
London, April 25

Rozario Santa Fe	
April sellers	20/7 1/2
Barletta Russo	
April May sellers	23
South Australian	unquoted

TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Wednesday, the 26th April 1939, tenders to the amount of £60,000 at 1s. 5 15/16d. were received and accepted in full.

£500,000 will be offered for tender on Tuesday, the 2nd May 1939 on the same conditions as previously announced.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 26

Following a decline of 6 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open to-day at Rs. 151 for Broach J/A delivery and the market opened very steady at Rs. 152 and advanced to Rs. 152/6 on scattered covering and some buying but as soon as the demand was satisfied, there was no buying and prices reached to Rs. 151/4 on general long liquidation. Later on there was covering and prices advanced to Rs. 151/8. Old Broach A/M was quoted at a premium of annas eight at Rs. 152 while new Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 147/4 with a scattered business. There is more disposition to await the final decision on American export subsidy.

The Liverpool market was due to open 3 points down on parity with overnight New York close but the market opened firm at a rise of 4 points. The local market was fairly steady with a slightly better demand for new crop. Later on Liverpool was reported only 2 points up and again 3 points higher. The local market finally closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M G—	
Broach A/M 1939	152 12 0
Broach J/A 1939	152 6 0
Broach A/M 1940	147 10 0
Fine M G—	
Oomar May 1939	140 8 0
Oomra July 1939	140 8 0
Oomra January 1940	133 4 0
F G M G—	
Bengal May 1939	113 8 0
Bengal July 1939	114 0 0
Bengal January 1940	112 8 0

Cotton Tenders

Bombay, April 26.

	To-day	Total.
Broach A/M.	4150	12800

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, April 26.

	Extra	Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—						
Bengal U.P.	...	121	118	115	112	
Punjab	...	121	118	115	112	
Rajputana	...	123	120	117	114	
Oomra No. 3	149	146	143	140	..	
C. P. No. 1	164	161	158	155	...	
C. P. No. 2	155	152	149	146	...	
Broach No. 2	...	159	157	154	152	
Punjab-Ame.	...	182	180	177	175	
Surat	...	202	200	197	195	
Rajpipla	...	199	197	194	192	
Navsari	...	211	209	206	204	

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, April 26.

Bengal Superfine	120/21
Bengal Fine	116/18
Bengal F.G.	114/15
C. P. 1	155/58
C P. 2	147/48
Arvi	146/47
Amraoti	138/42
Ellichpur	145/47
Berar	141/42
Malkapur	136/38
Khandesh	129/30
Jalna/Sailu	134/36
Burwah/Sanavad	138/40
Khandwa	138/40
Mathia F.G.	110/15
Broach	156/57
Punjab 4 F.	175/80
Punjab 289F.	202/05
Sindh N. T.	187/92
Ankleshwar/Jaghadia	192/94
Surat	196/200
Navsari	204/07
Western Farm	167/72

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, April 26.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh		38,278	48,259
Central India	111	209,132	39,643
Barsi and Nagar	286	73,285	136,757
Hyderabad-Gaorani		4,253	38,732
Berar	104	160,989	293,704
Central Provinces	120	35,067	63,729
Total Oomras	621	521,008	620,854
Dholera	1,111	178,501	71,183
N.-W. Provinces		2,401	2,754
Rajputana	193	57,348	14,440
Sind-Punjab	350	205,241	486,985
Broach	5,254	360,856	176,627
Coompta and Dharwar	1,702	42,104	22,677
Westerns-Northerns	718	32,950	13,657
Cocoanada		84	12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2,563	1,678
American		3,208	173,944
Egyptian, African and Sudan	3,202	232,386	342,316
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		41	1,171
Total	13,148	1,738,691	1,927,395
Arrived by road to 20th Apr. 39		302,055	...

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 20th April.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Europe	625	224,432	203,564
Japan and China	2,938	731,661	472,879
Coast Ports	50	25,755	48,345
Up-country by Rail		190,472	263,209
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		42,422	16,315
Total	3,613	1,214,742	1,001,312

American Cotton Figures

F.P. Bales.	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 25-4-39	3626000	7500000
Receipts Yesterday 25-4-39	4000	5000
Exports to date 25-4-39	3101000	5243000
Stock at Ports 21-4-39	2177000	2824000
Stock at Interior Towns 21-4-39	2828000	2318000
Stock at Liverpool 21-4-39	921000	1239000
Visible Supply 21-4-39	5885000	6882000
Quantity in sight 21-4-39	8531000	12975000
Quantity out of sight 21-4-39	8281000	8974000

LONDON RUBBER
London, April 25

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb Sellers 8

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, April 26

Yesterday London gold prices were reduced by 1/2d. to £7-8-5 1/2. London Paris Exchange advanced 2 points at 176.71. Dollar sterling cross rate closed at 4.68.25 at London and at 4.68 1/4 at New York. London silver market was featureless and Spot silver prices remained unchanged at 20 1/16 and even forward quotations failed to show any change. New York Spot silver prices also were unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Shanghai T T on London was quoted at 6/8. On the London silver market there was small Indian buying. but the business was small. It will be seen that all markets are stagnant and there is utter absence of any speculative enthusiasm. European political developments are mostly responsible for dull conditions and there is more disposition to await developments. Thus the local market in the absence of any change in foreign markets ruled quiet but steady with scattered business. Even option business has decreased and we are having dull and uninteresting sessions which need no comment. Quotations were as under:—

GOLD

Ready	36 15 9
Vaishakh delivery	37 0 3
Vaishakh Tejimandi	0 1 0
Jeth delivery	37 0 6
Jeth Tejimandi	0 2 9

SILVER

Ready	52 13 6
Vaishakh delivery	52 12 0
Vaishakh Tejiman	0 4 6
Jeth delivery	52 11 0
Jeth Tejimandi	0 11 6

LONDON SILVER
London, April 25

Spot	20 1/16
Forward	19 7/8

LONDON GOLD
London, April 25

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£7-8-5 1/2

LONDON METALS

London, April 25

Copper	£41 18 9
Lead	£14 10 0
Spelter	£13 12 6
Tin	£220 10 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, April 26.

London Market.—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£41/15
Standard copper 3 months	£42/5
Electrolytic copper	£48/5
Bombay Market.—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 40/4
Copper sheets	Rs. 50/4

Tone:—Steady.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, April 25.

May	£10-11-3.
June	£10-13-9.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, April 26.

Castorseeds May—	
Opening	26 7 0
Highest	26 11 0
Lowest	26 5 6
Closing	26 11 0
Groundnuts May—	
Opening	28 2 6
Highest	28 10 0
Lowest	28 2 3
Closing	28 9 6
Cottonseeds May—	
Opening	25 0 0
Highest	25 2 9
Lowest	24 15 6
Closing	25 1 6
Castorseeds Sept—	
Opening	27 13 0
Highest	27 15 0
Lowest	27 13 0
Closing	27 15 0
Groundnuts Sept—	
Opening	29 5 6
Highest	29 13 0
Lowest	29 5 0
Closing	29 11 9
Groundnuts Aug.—	
Opening	25 11 0
Highest	25 13 3
Lowest	25 10 0
Closing	25 11 6

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, April 25.

May	52 5/8d.
May New	49 7/8d.
July	51 3/4d.
October	53 7/8d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, April 25.

May	dol 0.69 5/8.
July	dol 0.69 1/8.
September	dol 0.69 3/4.

New York Sugar

New York, April 25.

July	2.01.
September	2.05.
November	2.10.
January	2.01.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, April 26.

Ready Javas	16 10 0
Shipment May	7 2 0
Shipment June	6 15 6
Shipment July	6 13 6
Shipment August	6 12 0
Shipment September	6 5 6
Java Spot	F 6.85.

LONDON SUGAR

London, April 25

May ..... sh. 7 4 1/2d.

NEW YORK COFFEE
New York, April 25

Fair rio coffee No. 7 quality Sellers 5 1/8

LONDON SEEDS
London, April 25

Linseed La Plata	
April sellers	11-3-9
Linseed Calcutta	
April sellers	12-5-0
Linseed Bombay	
April sellers	12-12-6
Rapeseed Toria	
April May sellers	11-12-6
Castorseed Bombay	
April May sellers	10-5-0

LINSEED OILS
London, April 25

Linseed oil naked London per cwt	
May sellers	23/7 1/2
Linseed oil naked London per cwt	
July August sellers	23/7 1/2

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, April 26

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	92/9
2 3/4 per cent	1948/62 96/2
3 per cent	1951/54 Loan 98/4
3 per cent	1941 Bonds 101/8
3 per cent	1963/65 96/4
3 1/2 per cent	1947/55 101/6
4 per cent	1940/43 Bonds 106/10
4 per cent	1960/70 Loan 108/10
4 1/2 per cent	1955/60 Loan 113/8
5 per cent	U P Bonds 98
5 per cent	1939/44 Loan 100/6
5 per cent	1940/43 Loan 103/12

TAX FREES

5 per cent	1945/55 112/5
4 per cent	1953/63 Mysore 111/8
5 per cent	1955 Mysore 124

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent	1972 B P T 108
4 per cent	1974 M Deb 107
5 per cent	1959 M Deb 117
6 per cent	M Deb 1954 128
6 per cent	K P T 1956 128

Note: Tone. easy. 3 1/2 per cent G. P. Notes opened at Rs. 92/10, eased off to Rs. 92/7 to close at Rs. 92/7/6.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, April 26

B C RATES—

T T D D 1/5 7/8 April May

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D	1/5 29/32
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32	
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32	
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6	1/16 to Feb.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 286 7/8	
Bank's buying T T 284 1/2	
Bank's buying D D 283 3/4	

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,309	
Bank's buying T T 1,329	

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 1/2	
Bank's buying T T 77 3/8	
Bank's buying 60 days 77	

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 65 1/4	

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 65 1/8	

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 83 1/2	

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 47	

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 156 1/2	

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 86	

CROSS RATES—

Hongkong London	1/2 3/4 26th instant
Shanghai London	0/8 1/4 26th instant
Japan London	1/2 1/64 26th instant
Java London	8.77 3/4 26th instant
New York London	4.68.25 25th instant
London New York	4.68.15 25th instant
London Paris	176.73 25th instant
London Italy	89.00 25th instant
London Belgium	27.80 1/2 25th instant
London Switzerland	20.84 25th instant
London Berlin	11.66 3/4 25th instant
London Stockholm	19.42 3/8 25th instant
London Amsterdam	8.80 25th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Quiet.	
Gold £7-8-6	24th instant
Gold £7-8-5	1/2 25th instant
Silver London Ready	20 1/16 24th instant
Silver London Ready	20 1/16 25th instant
Silver London Forward	19 7/8 24th instant
Silver London Forward	19 7/8 25th instant
Silver New York Ready	43 24th instant
Silver New York Ready	43 25th instant
London discounts 3 months	1 3/8 per cent 24th instant
London discounts 3 months	1 3/8 per cent 25th instant
London discounts 6 months	2 1/4 per cent 24th instant
London discounts 6 months	2 1/4 per cent 25th instant
Reserve Bank Rate	3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate	2 per cent.

Money:—

Call 1 1/2 per cent.

3 months 1 3/4 per cent

6 months 1 1/2 per cent.

Tone: Steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, April 25

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	67 1/4
3 1/2 per cent	79 1/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	97
4 per cent 1948/53	101
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	104 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68	107 3/4
5 per cent 1942/47	105 1/4
3 per cent 1949/52	93
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	65 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	91 7/8 XD
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	103 1/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	35 steady.

BOMBAY YARN EXCHANGE

Bombay, April 26

Yarn No. 6 1/2s April 98 June 98 August 98

Yarn No. 10 1/2s April 107 June 108 August 108

Yarn No. 20 1/2s April 141 June 142 August 142

Yarn No. 40s April 216 June 216 August 217

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, April 25

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	68 1/2
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	6 71/4
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	79 1/4
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	104 1/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	65 7/8
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	92
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952 ex dividend	91 7/8
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	103 1/8
Victory bonds	103 1/4
Chartered Bank of I A and China	7 1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg	84
National Bank of India	23 3/8

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, April 25

T T London on:—	
New York	4.68.15
Paris	176.73
Berlin	11.66 3/4
Madrid	42.25
Montreal	4.70 7/16
Amsterdam	8.80 1/8
Brussels	27.80 1/2
Milan	89.00
Berne	20.84

Tired Long Liquidation In Share Bazar

STEELS AND COTTON SHARES DECLINE

Absence Of Support In All Sections

BOMBAY, April 6.

Operations on Wall Street were yesterday again so slow that frequently the market was completely at a standstill. Such few hope notes were sounded by American business advices elicited only very faint response owing to the continued waiting attitude adopted by traders but the closing tone was steady with U.S. Steel registering improvement of 1/4 at 46 3/4 and General Motors 3/4 at 41 3/8 but Anaconda Coppers lost 1/4 at 22 5/8.

But the local market failed to maintain steadiness. There appears a general tendency to tire out patience of holders and it seems that Bears are getting their hopes realised without any additional sales. However there is nothing in the general situation to cause any important price movement and particularly professionals are inclined to await development in European situation.

On the other hand the market is fearing some active buying when trading for the next settlement commences. So far this expectation depends upon the next turn in foreign markets.

All exchanges are keenly awaiting Herr Hitler's reply to President Roosevelt's call for a peace. But some fear that the reply will not clarify the outlook. In the meantime war like preparations are going ahead and the British Budget failed to have any marked effect on share values except little decline in Tobacco Shares.

In the local market there was some tired long liquidation particularly in Tata Steel Shares. Dfds. opened at 1180 and straightway kept on sagging to Rs. 1153|12 without support. This decline in Steel shares induced selling in other sections and Cotton Mill shares were marked down. The selling was of a general nature mostly all speculative counters declined.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, April 26.

100	Ahmd. Advance	376 4
100	BOM. DYEING	736 4
100	CENTURY	195 8
100	CENTRAL INDIA	191 0
100	COLABA	99 0
100	Coorla	95 0
250	David	75 0
250	Dawn	310 0
1.	E. D. Sassoon	0-3-3
100	Finlay	89 8
100	GOKAK	118 0
1.000	Hindustan	1.705 0
100	Indore	46 8
100	Khatau	98 0
100	KOHINOOR	203 0
250	Laxmi	460 0
250	Madras United	3[illegible] 0
100	MORARJI	115 0
250	Model	39 8
50	MYSORE	82 8
200	NEW GREAT	172 0
100	Osmanshahi	40 0
100	PHOENIX	211 4
25	Sassoon Silk	68 0
1.000	Sholapur	3.200 0
50	SIMPLEX	63 0
100	SVADESHI	193 12
100	SWAN	84 0
500	Vishnu	1050 0
1.000	Westerns	869 0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	108 8
25-50	Central	31 12
500	Imperial	1,501 4
125-500	Imp. Conty.	364 6
50-100	India	137 0
100	Reserve Bank	109 4
5	Union	5-14-0

CEMENTS

100	Associated	147 4

INSURANCE

100	Empire	635 0
15-100	Jupiter	12 0
20	Mercantile	53 8
15-75	New India	33 10
200	Oriental	4225 0
10-50	Vulcan	7 1

ELECTRIC

100	Ah. Old	137 8
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1,355 0
10	Ajmer	11 4
50	Bombay Tram	126 12
100	Bombay Suburban	141 4
10	Broach	10 6
100	Karachi	191 4
100	Poona	181 4
100	Surat	147 0
100	TATA HYDRO	144 8
1,000	TATA POWERS	1,206 4

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	958 12
100	C. Province	100 8
100	Dh. Baramati	101 8
100	Gujarat	96 8
100	Mandra Bhon	101 0
100	Pachora Jamner	87 0
100	Sara Serajganj	100 8
500	Tapti Valley	750 0

MININGS

9	Burma Corp.	5 9
2sh.	Indian Copper	1 14
10	Indian Iron & Steel	23 4
10	Shivrajpur	31 4
30	TAT STEEL DEFDS.	1,153 12
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	251 8

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK	318 8
10	Air Services	7 8
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	172 0
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	793 0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	209 8
125	B. BURMA	420 0
50	B. BURMA CONTY.	145 10
8sh.	Br. Petrol	3-0-9
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	79 0
100	IND. BLEACHING	88 0
50	Ind. Invest Trust	41 8
100	I. Radio Defd.	301 4
100	I. Radio Ord.	307 8
100	Port Canning	68 4
30	Premier Con.	53 12
10	Scindia	16 8
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	34 2

PREFERENCE

5-1/2	Amalgamated (T.F.)	106 0
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,407 8
6	p.c Bombay Steam	285 0
7	p.c. Bombay Tram (T. F.)	75 8
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	XD 550 0
6-1/4	p.c Prem. Const. 1st	104 0
6-1/4	p.c. Prem. Const 2nd	96 4
7	p.c. Tata Hydro.	144 1
7½	p.c. Tata Power	1526 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	208 14
7½	p.c. Tata Steel second	155 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	717 8

DEBENTURES

3-3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	101 12
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	105 10
7	p.c. Bombay Telephone	50 4
7	p.c. Sholapur	80 0
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	105 4

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List).

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, April 26

Bombay Dyeing (743/12) 743 745 735 737 736

Century (197/8) 197 199 197 195/10

Central India (195) 193 195 196 192 191/8 193

Kohinoor (206) 206 205 203

New Great (175) 177 174 173 172

Simplex (64/4) 64/8 63

Swadeshi (197) 197 196 197 193 194 193/12

Associated Cement (118/8) 118/8 118/4

Andhra (1355) 1355

Tram Ord (126/12) 126/12

Tata Hydro (144/8) 144/8

Tata Power (1210) 1210 1211 1207 1206

T Steel Defd (1173/12) 1180 1175 1177 1162 1165 1160 1162 1155 1153/12

T Steel Ord (255) 256 254 252 251/8

Tata Steel 2nd Pref (155) 155 155/4 155

Bellapur (172/8) 173 172

B Steam (209) 208

B Burma (423) 424 419 420

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, April 25

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

Names	Dollars. Latest prices.
Amer Foreign Power	2
Amer Foreign Power dol 7 1st pref	15
Amer Foreign Power 5 per cent 2030	53
Amer Pow and Lt dol 5 prfd	32
Elec Bond and Share	7 3/4
Elec Bond dol 5 Prfd	54
Schenley Distillers dol 5 1/2 prfd	70
Chrysler	63
Lockheed	23
Brooklyn Manhattan Transit	11 1/4
Guaranty Trust	248
American Tel and Tel	158
Western Union Telgm	18 1/2
New York Centraj	13 3/4
Amrex Corporation	21 1/2
Union Carbon and Carbide	70 1/2
United States Steel	46 3/4
United States Steel Prfd	109 1/2
Bethlehem Steel dol 7 Prfd	105
National Steel	59
Republic Steel	15
Bethlehem Steel	56
Anaconda Copper	22 5/8
Int Nickel of Canada	45 1/2
General Motors	41 3/8
General Electric	34 1/4
Consolidated Oil	7 3/8
Socony	11 5/8
Chase National Bank	29 1/2
National City Bank	23 1/4
Texas Corporation	36 1/4

Market appears ready to buy on any setback. Turnover 420,000 shares. General motors earned Jan/March net dol. 1.18 common share U. S. S. declared regular preferred dividend Jan/March quarter. Earned on common net dol. 6,60,551.

LONDON SHARES

Bombay, April 25

Messrs. Lewis and Jones. Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

Names	Latest prices. £ s d
London Nigerian Tin Mines Ltd	0 5 10½
Guest, Keen and Nettlefold	1 3 9
Turner and Newall	3 15 6
Associated Electric Industries	1 17 9
Attock Oil	2 13 6
Barsi Light Railways	52 5 0
Automatic Telephone and Elec Ordinary	2 3 6
Castlefield (Klang) Rubber	0 2 0
Beira Railways	1 2 0
United Br. Oilfields of Trinidad	0 11 9
Marconi International Marine	1 6 0
Western Union Telegraph	dol 19.75
General Electric Ordinary	3 16 9
Fairey Aviation Co Ltd	1 1 9
Perak Hydro Electric Ordinary	0 15 0
International Railways of C. America	dol 4.50
Malayalam Plantations	1 5 6
British Burma Petroleum	0 4

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PYORRHOEA
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Ulceration and inflammations of the mouth and Pharynx and Throat affections.
THYMOCIN
Mfg: SEVA ASHRAM, Broach.

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1939

India And Burma Amendment Bill Passed In Lords

ENCROACHMENT ON PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY DURING WAR

LONDON, April 25.

THE INDIA AND BURMA AMENDMENTS BILL PASSED TODAY THE SECOND READING IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS WITHOUT A DIVISION.

"It is not surprising that in a case of an Act of the length and complexity of the Government of India Act that experience of its working should bring to life a certain number of defects calling for correction", said Lord Zetland moving the second reading of the India and Burma Amendments Bill.

"The amendments are primarily of interest to the Governments functioning in India", he said, "and accordingly I requested the Viceroy to submit them to the Ministries of different provinces for their comment. While the Ministers in three provinces felt themselves unable to express any opinion, I have given careful consideration to the views put forward by the Ministers in the remaining provinces and I am glad to say I have found it possible to give effect to some at least of the suggestions which they have made.

Provincial Ministers

"I should like to take the opportunity of thanking them for the time and thought which they have devoted to the matter. And if it will be not thought to be invidious to make mention of particular Governments, I would express my special thanks to the Bengal Ministry for the thoroughness with which they have dealt with the various provisions of the Bill and to the Punjab Ministry for the spirit of cordial co-operation with which they have met my request for their assistance.

"The greater number of amendments are designed to give clearer expression to what were obviously the intentions of Parliament when the Act was passed or to make good the deficiencies which experience has shown to exist.

Matter Of Principle

"Clause three of the Bill may be said to raise a question of principle in that its effect will be to give the Federal Government power to levy customs duties and to impose export and import control on the frontiers of any unit of the Federation itself.

"It is to be hoped that little occasion will arise for the use of this power, but it is important that the Federal Government should possess power for the following reason: The control which the Federal Government will exercise in States over such matter as subsidising industries and conditions of labour will be slight. It will be possible therefore for a State to embark upon a policy of unfair competition against other units of the Federation, and it is to protect itself against such development that the power is required.

"As a safeguard against the abuse of power, it is provided that legislation to give effect to it shall not be introduced without the previous sanction of the Governor-General given in his discretion.

"Some exception has been taken by provincial Ministries in India to clause four. Its purpose is to furnish the Central Government in the event of war with executive authority throughout the country. It was realised when the Government of India Act was being framed that in the circumstances constituting a grave emergency a large measure of central control might be necessary and provision was made in Section 102, whereby the Federal Legislature is empowered, in certain circumstances, to legislate on matters normally falling within the legislative field of the provinces.

Fact Overlooked

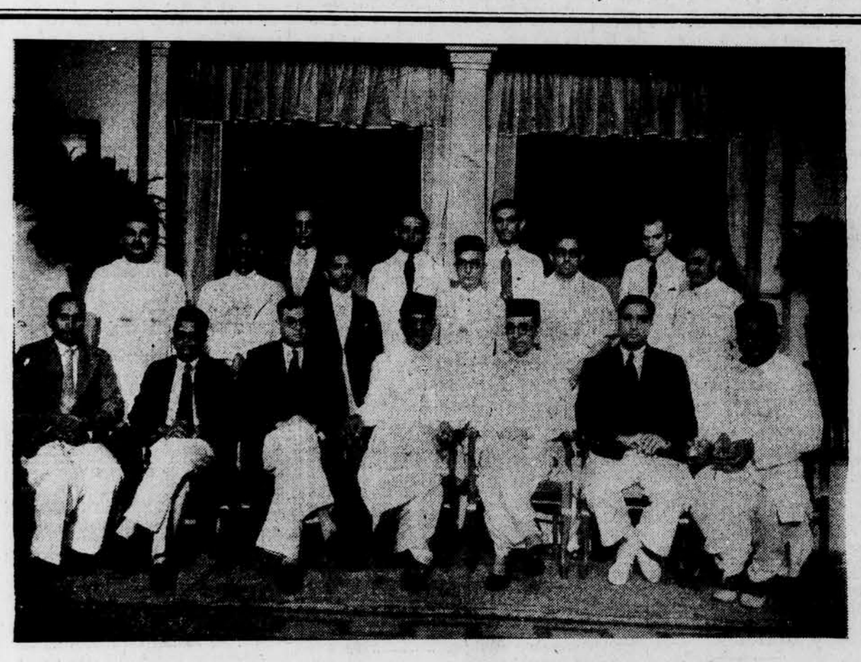
"But the fact was overlooked that the power to make rules under an Act is an exercise not of legislative but executive authority, with the result that under the Act as it stands the Central Government would not be competent to include in any Act relating to subjects lying normally in the provincial field a provision enabling the Central Executive to make rules on the subject matter of the Act in question; nor would the Central Government be competent to confer on its own officials, as for example, military officers, executive powers in relation to provincial subjects.

"I am satisfied that the successful prosecution of war in the conditions of to-day requires some measure of unified control not only of policy but also of its execution, and for this reason clause four provides both for rule-making power and for the exercise by the Central Government of general powers of superintendence, direction and control similar to those which it enjoyed in the past."

"It is true that the conferment of these powers on the Central Government may be represented as an invasion by the Centre of the sphere of the authority conferred by the Act on the provinces and I can appreciate the objection which has been raised to it by some at least of the provincial Ministries on this score.

"Let me, therefore, say categorically that I should be the last person to approve of any such extension of the Central powers in normal circumstances or for purposes of day to day administration. It is to meet the emergency of war only that these powers are sought, and it will be realised, I hope, that while the Viceroy and I consider it essential to provide in case of necessity for a measure of unity, of direction and control, we have no wish whatsoever to undermine the

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 2).



Group photograph of some of the members of the Executive Committee of the Indian Motion Picture Congress: From left to right (sitting): K. S. Hirlekar (Jt. Hon. Secretary), Kevalchand Mehta (Hon. Treasurer), Y. A. Fazalbhoy (Jt. Hon. Secretary), Chandulal J. Shah (Chairman), Chimanlal B. Desai, M. A. Fazalbhoy, Surbhai Desai.
2nd row (standing): M. B. Billimoria, Dr. A. Patel, Thakurbhai Patel, Chunilal B. Desai, Jamshedji Wadia, V. R. Mehta.
3rd row (standing): P. C. Kapadia, B. D. Bharucha, B. M. Tata, M. K. Sett.

5 Bomb Explosions In Liverpool

LIVERPOOL, April 26.

A series of five explosions within two hours which occurred early this morning is thought to have been caused by bombs dropped through letter boxes. The police suspect I..R. A. activities.

Four explosions involved shops and the fifth occurved in a printing establishment. The damage was confined to blowing out of doors and shattering of windows.—Reuter.

LYALLPUR, April 24.

The Lyallpur Police arrested a gang of four dacoits hailing from Afghanistan and recovered ten pistols and four guns with ten cartridges in each. It is stated the arms were smuggled by the dacoits.

The accused were brought here and remanded to police custody.—United Press.

Huge Deficit In Canadian Budget

Poor Earnings In Railways

OTTAWA, April 25.

CANADA HAD A DEFICIT OF 557 HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS IN 1938-39 THE FINANCE MINISTER MR. DUNNING STATED IN HIS BUDGET SPEECH IN THE COMMONS.

The 1937-38 deficit was 177 hundred thousand. The 1938-39 deficit had been estimated at 230 hundred thousand.

Mr. Dunning attributed the increase in the deficit to poor earnings of Canadian National Railways and Government's losses in guaranteeing the price of wheat.

Canada remained the world's fourth largest exporting country and had displaced Japan as the fifth largest in total foreign trade.

For the year ended March 31 Canada had a favourable trade balance of 3,500 hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Dunning announced that duties it was proposed to reduce include those on worsted yarns used for weaving six-ounce cloths, certain yarns for braiding purposes and cotton fabrics for handkerchiefs. Imports from all countries enjoying the intermediate tariff and most favoured nation privileges under the Canadian tariff would no longer be liable to the special three per cent. excise tax.—Reuter.

Bhopatkar And 159 Others Arrested

POONA, April 26.

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, along with 159 Hindusabha Satyagrahis, who left Poona on April 23 arrived in Aurangabad last evening and on their refusal to leave Hyderabad territory, were arrested by the Hyderabad police, according to a message received here.—A. P:

Southwest African Police Bill Passed

CAPETOWN, April 26.

The South-west African Police Bill passed the third reading in the Assembly by 88 votes to 26.

General Smuts declared that the Government had no intention of incorporating South-west Africa. The mandate gave the Union Government full rights of administration and legislation.—Reuter.

(Continued from Col. 7).

Please take serious note of this, as the results of abdicating Government's legal power to mob fury cannot but exasperate discontent and disorder in the State instead of terrorising civil resistance movement. Removal of grievances of the Hindus can alone restore peace and content."

Reforms For Hyderabad

Early Announcement Expected

IYENGAR COMMITTEE'S REPORT TO BE IMPLEMENTED: NEGOTIATIONS FOR SUSPENSION OF SATYAGRAHA

(From Our Correspondent)
HYDERABAD, April 26.

Hyderabad is forging ahead with the advice tendered by the Viceroy at the Princes' Chamber to introduce reforms in the states and to show great keenness in the matter of accession to Federation.

Several draft regulations and notifications dealing with legislature and expansion or establishment of different bodies in connection with local self-government as well as press and meeting rules are under discussion of the Executive Council which has almost decided to place before the Nizam its recommendations based on the Iyengar Committee Report. As soon the Nizam approves of the recommendations an announcement is expected which it is stated would be beneficial to the public at large.

It was stated sometime back that the reforms would be announced during last week of April and scheme gazetted but political circles inclined to believe that there may be further delay in making the announcement and this it is said is due to the Satyagraha within the State, which is being carried on still.

However, it is reliably gathered efforts are being made for some working basis for suspending the Satyagraha and that Arya Samajists have placed their demands before Government for consideration. Mr. Savarkar, President of the Hindu Mahasabha is said to be in correspondence with state authorities as also certain Muslim organisations.

The local nationalist press acclaim Government's intentions to expedite introduction of reforms while Urdu press are not much enthused over the prospects of such course. They support Anjuman Ithihad Musalmins' demand for postponement of reforms or else ensuring supremacy of Muslims' future Government. Probably Government might make some announcement shortly about the much-discussed Reforms as also the question of "Bande Mataram" which I understand has been almost settled and ban on singing it has been lifted.

SOCIAL REFORMS BILLS FOR BHOPAL

Age Of Consent And Economy In Ceremonies

BHOPAL, April 25.

Two important measures of social reform are published in the latest issue of the Bhopal State Gazette in order to elicit public opinion.

The first, which prohibits the marriage of females under the age of 14 or of males under the age of 18, closely resembles the Sarda Act of British India and prescribes similar penalties.

The second Bill restricts expenditure on ceremonials and festivities in connection with births, marriages and deaths. The Bill provides that no State subject shall spend on any such occasion more than his average income over two months. The penalties for infringement of this provision are imprisonment for one month or a fine of Rs. 100.

These two Bills will be introduced in the next session of the State Council which meets in September.—A.P.

CUTCH PARISHAD

Ban On Public Meeting

(From Our Correspondent).
CUTCH (Bhuj), April 26.

The situation here took a grave turn to-day when for the first time in the history of Cutch, notice was served on Sjt. Gulabshankar Amritlal, President of the Parishad Local Committee, prohibiting him from holding public meeting at Mankuva.

It may be remembered that Parishad volunteers while attempting to hold a meeting in this village were beaten by Girasias some days back. Thereupon Sjt. Gulabshankar with other workers had rushed to the spot to hold investigation. Sjt. Sumroji expressed regret and promised to return the National Flag in a public meeting which was advertised for this evening.

Sjt. Sumroji was seen at Bhuj this morning, and it is reported that he met the State authorities.

The prohibitive order seems to be the result of his meeting. The notice which was served on him at 12 noon is signed by Bhuj District Fojdar, Narainji Tamachiji who directs Gulabshankar as President of the Local Committee that some Jadeja Girasias Mankuwa have applied that a public meeting arranged by the Parishad to take place to-night in Thaker Mandir Chawk would lead to breach of peace and therefore he was ordered not to hold the meeting; otherwise he would be liable for consequences. The news of the service notice spread like wild fire over the city, and a great stir has been caused. An emergent meeting of all local workers has been summoned at 2 p.m. to consider the situation.

This incident and some others happening lately clearly indicate that the State has been taking undue advantage of suspension of Satyagraha following Mahatma Gandhi's advice, to crush the Parishad's constitutional activities.

'REMOVAL OF GRIEVANCES CAN ALONE BRING PEACE'

Savarkar's Telegram To Sir Akbar Hydari

The following telegram was sent by Mr. Savarkar, the President of the Hindu Mahasabha, to Sir Akbar Hydari the Prime Minister of the Nizam State on the 24th April:—

"To Bhopatkar's letter last week informing Nizam Government of his intention to offer civil and non-violent resistance to the Nizam Government's latest reply has virtually admitted they could not guarantee security for mob violence in Nizam State. Against this astounding reply which amounts to veiled violent threat, Hindu Mahasabha records its strongest protest. Civil resisters may be dealt with under whatever laws prevail under Nizam Government. But no Government can resign its legal authority to mob violence. The responsibility of communal tension lies primarily and entirely on anti-Hindu policy of the Nizam Government. Bhopatkar comes to protest and oppose it with peaceful resistance. So responsibility of any mob-violence and consequent criminal assault on his party will lie on the Nizam Government alone, which is dutybound to order the police and military to see that legal functions of Nizam Government are not usurped by violent mobs.

(Continued in Col. 5).

CHARLIE CHAN — GUESTS RETIRE

THE RADIO MESSAGE WHICH CHAN HAS RECEIVED IS HIDDEN IN THE SMALL SALON...
YOU MEAN YOU HAD A BLANK RADIOGRAM SENT TO YOU JUST FOR AN EXPERIMENT? CHARLIE YOU AMAZE ME!
WISH I COULD AMAZE SELF WITH COMPLETE SOLUTION TO PUZZLE! —BUT IT IS LATE! SUGGEST EVERYONE GET MUCH NEEDED REST! GOOD NIGHT!
© McNaught Syndicate, Inc.
BUT CHARLIE DOES NOT RETURN TO HIS CABIN... CAUTIOUSLY HE GOES UP TO THE RADIO ROOM...
Alfred Andriola
MANY THANKS FOR CARRYING OUT PLANS OF HUMBLE DETECTIVE! YOU HAVE REAL MESSAGE FROM INSPECTOR DUFF?
YES SIR! I HELD IT JUST AS YOU ORDERED!
WITH A SMILE OF TRIUMPH CHAN READS THE CABLE FROM SCOTLAND YARD...

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